

Gc 929.2 B21003b 2005150

> REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION



GENEALOGY 929.2 B21003B



Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018



SKETCHES OF THE *BALL AND FOLLETT FAMILIES

Compiled by ALICE E. BALL

alce E. Pace

Privately printed by

THE VERMONT PRINTING COMPANY

(STEPHEN DAYE PRESS)

SECRITCHESS OF THE ALLESS SECRETCHESS OF THE ALLESS SECRETCHESS SE

Presentad, to the Library New England Wistone & Guesty Cal Society Mm. George Halbridge Verkus (me Evelina Bali) alia. E. Vall March 4, 1941

DEDICATED TO OUR ANCESTORS

In loving and grateful appreciation of their noble lives and achievements

Control of the Contro

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE

THE BALL FAMILY

		P	AGE
I	THE NAME AND FAMILY OF BALL	• ,	5
II	THE BALL GENEALOGY	•	7
III	ALLING BALL		10
IV	ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF		
	MARY TUTTLE BALL		13
V	ELIPHALET BALL		19
VI	FLAMEN BALL I		23
VII	FLAMEN BALL II		27
	I Notice of Flamen Ball's Retirement		31
	2 Press Notices of Flamen Ball's Death		33
	3 Respects Paid by the Hamilton County Bar		39
	4 Resolutions of Cincinnati Medical College		43
	5 Token of Respect Clifton Council Chamber		45
- 1	6 Funeral of Flamen Ball		47
VIII	EVELINA BALL I	. "	49
IX	FLAMEN BALL III		55
X	KATHARINE FOLLETT BALL		61

CONTRACT OF AUGUST

process and the

The second secon

, and the second second

1.1. The second second

and the second s

COOR STOOMS LIFE

in their popular (E)

CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION &

THE NAME AND FAMILY OF BALL

THE NAME OF BALL is thought to be derived from the Saxon word *Bald*, meaning "bold or courageous", and was probably given to its original bearer because of his bravery in battle. It is found on ancient records in the forms of Ball, Bale, Bal, Balle, Bael, and Baell.

"The name is most frequently found on the west side of England in the Counties of Lancaster, Stafford, Warwick, and Gloucester; [also in Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Northamptonshire.] It is also found in great numbers in Ireland and in lesser numbers in Scotland and Wales.

"The earliest record of the name is in the Domesday Book of Devonshire, in which a Ball is mentioned as Sheriff of that county. The name is found in England on many records of the thirteenth century. Among these records are those of Walter Balle, of Devizes Castle; Henry Balle, of Staffordshire; Robert le Ball, of Winchester City; and William Balle and his son Peter, of Derby.

"John Ball, born about 1338, became a priest of St. Mary's in Yorkshire, engaged in Wat Tyler's rebellion, and was executed in 1381. One John Balle is on record at Bradfield in Herefordshire as the owner of lands in 1433.

"Reginald Balle was Constable of Castle Hope in Denbigshire, Wales, at an early date, and in 1324 the town records of Nottingham give Eliax Balle as Bailiff. This office was successively held by John Ball in 1407, Thomas Ball in 1482, and William Ball in 1573.

"In Ireland on the Roll of the Norman citizens of Dublin in the latter part of the twelfth century is the name of

AND PERSONS NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUMN 2

Radulphus Balle de Fornaice. This would seem to indicate that at least one branch of the family came from Normandy at the time of the Norman Conquest. In 1396 William Balle was Bailiff of Drogheda, and in 1414 Robert Ball was Sheriff of the same vicinity. This Robert Ball is said to have been the ancestor of the Ballsgrove family of Balls, an illustrious and prominent family from which many of the American branches of Ball are believed to have descended.

"Not without distinction in Great Britain, where the bearers of the name of Ball were largely of the landed gentry and yeomanry, the family was represented among the early British colonists in the New World."*

^{*}An extract from the Monograph "The Name and Family of Ball" compiled by the Media Research Bureau of Washington, D. C. Used with their permission.

ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

BALL GENEALOGY

So difficult has been the marshaling of facts regarding the genealogy of the innumerable branches of the Ball families that they can only be touched upon in a volume of this character.

In the 1630's, the "College of King's Heralds" of London, carefully examined the pedigrees of important families of London and recorded their arms. The pedigree of William Ball of Lincoln's Inn was traced back five or six generations to William Ball of Berkshire.

WILLIAM BALL

Lord of The Manor of Barkham, Berks, England, died 1480
Robert Ball died 1543
William Ball of Wokingham, died 1550
John Ball died 1599
John Ball died 1628
William Ball of Lincoln's Inn—living in 1634

Another distinct Ball family, bearing a Coat-of-Arms in London during the same period that the arms of William Ball of Lincoln's Inn, London, was recorded. This second family of Balls, according to the careful records of Flamen Ball II of Cincinnati and of Stephen Ball of Hartford, Conn., both descendants of Alling Ball, state that they belong to the Northamptonshire Balls, and not to the Berkshire branch. Stephen Ball wrote of the two entirely different coats-of-arms in Burke's Heraldry, while Flamen Ball possessed a blazon handed down to him, probably brought over to New England by Alling Ball. Flamen Ball's record is as follows:

ACCUSAGE AND LABOUR.

ARTHUR DAVISOR TOWN

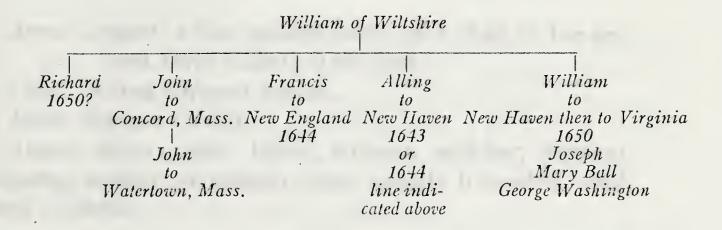
The second secon

many horn that were

and the second s

- 1 Lawrence Ball 1580 Northampton, England.
- 2 Richard Ball D.D. (son of Richard)? Northampton and London. (Coat-of-Arms granted.
- 3 Alling (Allen) in 1643 emigrated to New Haven.
- 4 John born 1670 lived in New Haven.
- 5 John, Jr. born 1695 lived in New Haven.
- 6 Rev. Eliphalet born 1722 lived in Bedford and Ballston, N. Y.
- 7 Flamen I born 1760 lived in New York City.
- 8 Flamen II born 1809 lived in New York and Cincinnati.
- 9 Flamen III born 1837 lived in Cincinnati and Cleveland.
- 10 Flamen IV born 1871 lived in Cleveland.
- 11 Flamen V born 1912 lived in Cleveland.

Records exist (not wholly proved) that William of Wiltshire, England, was son of Richard, D.D. He had several sons who emigrated to America.



Many of the Balls in America claim William of Wiltshire as ancestor. They claim also the Coat-of-Arms granted to Richard Ball, D.D. in 1613, described both in Burke and Crozier. The description is as follows:

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.

And the Contract of the Contra

makes files extraordinally and files to be about a

AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO A PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PARTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUM

- account of the contract of the contract of

The second secon

the contract of the second second second



BALL

Arms: Argent, a lion passant sable, on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest: A stag trippant proper.

Motto: Semper Caveto.

Argent, silver; sable, black; passant, walking; trippant, tripping; mullets (or molets), stars, usually five-sided; chief, head of shield.

This same coat-of-arms, but with a different crest and motto, is claimed by the Viginia Balls, and is considered by authorities a strong proof that Alling Ball of New Haven and William Ball of Millenbeck, Va. were brothers. See page 21 of this volume for further proof.

THE OWNER OF STREET WAS ASSESSED.



7.0

and the second s

ALLING (ALLEN) BALL

ALLING, OR ALLEN, BALL, the founder of our branch of the family, was undoubtedly born in England. The exact date and locality are unknown, but there are records that in 1643 he and his wife Dorothy (or Dorothea) Fugill resided in London on Coleman Street, and arrived in New England during that year, probably in Boston.

A descendant, Timothy H. Ball, wrote: "He was evidently an early settler in New Haven. Savage mentions him there in 1643 or 1644. Some wrote the name Allen. His wife's name was Dorothy. He is named in connection with the Tuttle family. Seventeen by the name of Tuttle (Tuttell) embarked on the ship Planter from London for New England in April, 1635."

There is a record of Alling Ball's management of the Davenport farm in East Haven in 1650; also of his having united with the founders and other early settlers of New Haven. The colony so prospered that the settlers did not return to England.

Annals of Court at New Haven the first of November, 1643, bear witness to his (Allen Ball's) presence in the colony; "he was respectfully regarded by his fellow townsmen"; "settled in 1646 on land which he later sold to Yale College and which became the southwest portion of the Square." There his son Eliphalet (I) was born.

In October, 1669, Alling Ball's name was included in the official list of the "Freemen" of New Haven by the selectmen and constables of that town, under orders of The General Court. He is listed with the early settlers in J. H. Trumbull's

THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE COLONY OF CONNECTICUT FROM 1665 TO 1678

A THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF

Over a century later, June 28, 1872, appeared this entry in the diary of Ezra Stiles of New Haven:

"If Deacon Ball" (Stephen, a great-grandson of Allen) "will sell us 7½ rods long and 30 ft. wide for fifty Dollars we agree to build there."

"Deacon Stephen Ball finally gave the College a strip of land in the rear of the South Middle in exchange for a strip fronting on Chapel Street; the Dining Hall, afterward used as a Chemical Laboratory, was built on the lot thus acquired."

A. E. B.

STREET, STREET, STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE

· BALL FAMILY IN NEW HAVEN

ALLING BALL

b. ? Eng., d. ?.

married

DOROTHY FUGILL b. ? Eng., d. ? .

Alling Ball was an early settler in New Haven though he did not come with Davenport in 1638. He is not on the list of Planters in 1643. He arrived between 1643 & 1650 as at that date he was Mr. Davenport's farmer in East Haven.

Children

1. John b. Apr. 15, 1649; d. Jan. 1, 1730. (See below)

married Sarah Glover, dau. of Henry Glover.

2. Eliphalet b. Feb. 11, 1651; d. July 16, 1673.

married Hannah Nash, Feb. 13, 1672-3.

No children.

3. Alling b. June 27, 1656; d. June, 1710.

married Sarah Thompson, Nov. 27, 1678.

4. Mary or b. 1652; d. Aug. 13, 1684.

Mercy married George Pardee of East Haven,

Feb. 10, 1675; died 1684.

b. Apr. 15, 1649; d. Jan. 1, 1730.

JOHN BALL

married 1678

SARAH GLOVER b. 1655; d. Nov. 22, 1730; daughter of Henry Glover.

Children

1. Eliphalet b. May 29, 1680; died young; not named

in will of his father.

2. A Son b. died unnamed.

3. John b. Sept. 30, 1685; d. Jan. 22, 1730.

m. Mary Tuttle in New Haven June 16, 1716. (See Page 17 for children of John & Mary)

the of party the .

4. Sarah b. Sept. 26, 1687; d.?.

married John Miles, 1710.

5. Hannah b. Jan. 12, 1690, d.?.

married Joseph Mix, 1709.

6. Mercy b. April 1692; died young.

7. Mary b. Oct. 21, 1694; d.?.

married Daniel Thompson.

8. Caleb b. June 6, 1697; d. 1785.

married Abigail Osborn, 1720.

9. Dorothy b. ?; d. ?.

married Nathaniel Wadsworth of Far-

mington.

Note 1. There was a William Ball early in New Haven, perhaps brother of Alling Ball; disappeared soon; may have removed to Virginia, and perhaps father of Col. John Ball whose granddaughter Mary was mother of George Washington.

Note 2. For these records of Alling Ball, John Ball, John Ball, Jr., and the Tuttle family, we are indebted to the courtesy of Donald S. Tuttle, of Naugatuck, Conn.

I

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF MARY TUTTLE BALL

(B. MAY 6, 1693; D. SEPT. 23, 1771.)

Tuttle Family in England

Wm. Tothill Esq. Of Devonshire, High Sheriff 1549, Lord Mayor

of Exeter in 1552. His wife, Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Geoffry Mathew of Gamorgan-

shire.

his son William had a large number of children. The

9th, a son of William and Eliz. was—

Richard Tothill Printer in Fleet St., London. In 1578 he was

made Master of Stationer's Company. Married Joan Grafton, daughter of Richard Grafton, author of "Chronicles of England". His

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

01-1

7

Contract of the second second

ancestor was Wm. Grafton who took his name from Grafton in Cheshire, 1333. Direct descendant of Earl of Chester, Earl of Gloucester, Henry I of England, etc.

Wm. Tothill great grandfather of

Eminent lawyer. Entertained Queen Elizabeth at his estate in Bucks, "Shardeloes". He married Katherine Denham, daughter of John Denham, Gent.

Wm. Tothill or Tuttle

Who with his wife Elizabeth came to America on the ship Planter in 1635.

Tuttle Family in America

William Tuttle b. England about 1609, d. June 1673, New married about 1630 Haven, Conn.

Elizabeth

b. England about 1612, d. Dec. 1684, New Haven, Conn. They sailed with three children on Planter from England Apr. 1635 to Boston. Came to New Haven from Charleston, Mass. in 1639. Became 2nd owner of Atwater lot, later 1st property acquired by Yale College.

Children

- 1. John b. Eng. 1631, d. Nov. 12, 1683; married Kattareen Lane.
- Hannah
 Eng. 1632/3, d. Aug. 9, 1683; married (1)
 John Pantry, (2) Thos. Wells.
- 3. Thomas b. Eng. 1634/5, d. Oct. 19, 1710; married Hannah Powell.

(Ancestry of the Ball family stems from Thomas.)

- 4. Jonathan

 b. Charleston, Mass. 1637, d. 1705; married Rebecca Bell.

 (Ancestry of Donald S. Tuttle stems from Jonathan Tuttle.)
- 5. David b. Charleston 1639, d. 1693. Unmarried.

and the second section is a second se

Total Control of the

6. Joseph b. New Haven, 1667, d. Sept. 1690; married Hannah Munson.

7. Sarah . b. 1642, d. Nov. 17, 1676; married John Slauson.

8. Elizabeth b. 1645, d. ? married Richard Edwards of Hartford.

(Grandparents of Jonathan Edwards & Greatgrandparents of Aaron Burr.)

9. Simon b. 1647, d. Apr. 16, 1719; married Abigail Beach.

10. Benjamin b. 1648, d. June 13, 1677; unmarried.

11. Mercy b. Apr. 27, 1650, d. about 1695; married Sarah Howe.

II

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF MARY TUTTLE BALL

Thomas Tuttle b. Eng. 1634, d. Oct. 19, 1710. married May 21, 1661

Hannah Powell b. 1641, d. Oct. 10, 1710; daughter of T. Powell. Thomas was a cooper; constable 1683. In June 1689 with Capt. Mansfield took inventory and appraised estate of Col. John Dixwell. He also assisted in the private interment of Whalley—see "History of the Judges" by Stiles. He lived and died on what is a part of the Yale College campus. His lot was first assigned to Mrs. Constable in 1639, then sold to Thomas Wheeler and to Thomas Tuttle in 1657. The lot adjoined that of his father on the south. On these two Tuttle homesteads the earliest of the college buildings were built.

Children

1. Hannah b. Feb. 24, 1661; married Joshua Hotchkiss.

-

- 2. Abigail b. Jan. 17, 1663.
- 3. Mary b. June 14, 1665; d. Aug. 12, 1683.
- 4. Thomas

 b. Oct. 27, 1667; married June 28, 1692, Mary Sanford; d. June 30, 1703.

 (Ancestry of the Ball family is from this 2nd

Thomas.)

- 5. John b. Dec. 5, 1669; married Hannah ———.
- 6. Esther b. April 9, 1672; married Feb. 27, 1694, Samuel Russell.
- 7. Caleb b. Aug. 29, 1674; married March 1, 1699, Mary Hotchkiss.
- 8. Joshua b. Dec. 19, 1675; married February 26, 1710, Mary Mix.
- 9. Martha b. May 23, 1679; d. Jan. 25, 1690.

Thomas Tuttle b. Oct. 27, 1667; d. June 30, 1703. married June 28, 1692 (by Gov. Treat)

Mary Sanford b. Nov. 16, 1668, d. ?; daughter of Andrew Sanford of Milford.

Children

- 1. Mary b. May 6, 1693, d. Sept. 23, 1771 married (1) John Ball Jr. (2) John Punderson.

 (Ancestry of the Ball family is from Mary.)
- 2. Hester b. Feb. 19, 1694; married Thomas Robinson.
- 3. Martha b. Apr. 29, 1697; married Benjamin Bradley. (2) Jonathan Atwater.
- 4. Mehitable b. June 14, 1699; married (1) John Beecher, (2) Capt. Barnabas Baldwin.
- 5. Andrew b. Apr. 3, 1702; married Eunice Sherman.

III

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF MARY TUTTLE BALL

Mary Tuttle b. May 6, 1693, d. Sept. 23, 1771. married June 16, 1716 in New Haven.

mall part of the control of the cont · ·

John Ball Jr.

b. Sept. 30, 1685, d. Jan. 22, 1730. Was 2nd cousin of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington.

The Balls lived on Chapel St., New Haven, the next lot to the west of Wm. Tuttle. These lots together with that of Thomas adjoining formed about one half of what became the original Yale College campus. The Ball lot was first assigned to John Cockerill, who never occupied it. Then Thos. Fugill bought it and Alling Ball took it in 1646. It remained in the Ball family for 170 years. From Alling to Sergt. John in 1710 to his son Ensign John (husband of Mary Tuttle) in 1722. Their son Dea. Stephen Ball succeeded to the property in 1732. His heirs sold it to the college in 1818. (The Yale Art Museum stands on the Ball lot today.) Mary Tuttle Ball married a 2nd time March 6, 1739 to John Punderson (his 2nd wife). No children by this marriage.

Children

- 1. John Ball
- 2. Mary Ball
- 3. Eliphalet Ball
- 4. Eliphalet Ball
- 5. Timothy Ball
- 6. Stephen Ball

- b. Nov. 21, 1716; married Feb. 8, 1738, Mary Blakeslee.
- b. Aug. 11, 1718; married 1738, Abraham Atwater.
- b. Aug. 22, 1720; died at about one year old. (Next child of same name.)
- b. July 29, 1722; married Elizabeth van Fleming. (2) Ruth Beecher, b.?; d. 1804. (Your ancestry is from this Eliphalet.)
- b. Nov. 10, 1724; married Mary Hine.
- b. 1727; married Abigail Atwater.

Chical Manual Consultation of the Consultation

The state of the second second second second

-0.0 mg (

0.07 10000 4

the property

- 7. Abigail Ball
- 8. Hannah Ball

Eliphalet Ball
married 1750
Elizabeth van Fleming

- d. May 23, 1739.
- b. ?; married Dec. 14, 1749, Joseph Hitchcock Jr.
- b. July 29, 1722; d. April 6, 1797 at Ballston, N. Y.
- (1) Children by this wife. (2) Ruth Beecher—none. Eliphalet was pastor of Presbyterian Church at Bedford, West-chester Co., N. Y. from 1749 to 1769. In 1770 he removed to "Five Mile Tract" comprising nearly all of the town of Ballston which was named for him. He sold a part of the Ball homestead in New Haven to Yale College.

Children

1. John Ball

Lieut. in Col. Wyncoop's Regiment in Revolutionary War. Marched under Gen. Arnold to relief of Fort Stanwix. First Supervisor of town of Milton. Became Col. of Militia. Received Hon. Deg. of A.B. from Yale. Married a daughter of Capt. Tyrannus Collins (2) daughter of Dirick Swart; d. 1816.

- 2. Stephen
- 3. Flamen
- 4. Mary

Went early to Philadelphia.

Lawyer in New York.

(Your ancestry is from this Flamen, great-grandfather.)

b. Sept. 11, 1752, d. July 11, 1803. married March 16, 1775, James Gordon from Killead, Ireland. He was Col. of Militia during Revolutionary War. Became General, County Judge, State Senator, Representative in 2nd and 3rd Con-

gress.

(=1.00%)

- /- 1

THE REVEREND ELIPHALET BALL

ELIPHALET BALL, frequently called "Old Priest Ball", great-grandson of Allen and Dorothy Ball, was born in New Haven July 29, 1722. He was the second son of Ensign John Ball and Mary Tuttle, and grandson of Sergeant John Ball and Sarah Glover.

He was graduated at Yale in 1748. He studied Theology, was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church and first settled as pastor of a church of that denomination in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, on January 2, 1754. This church still survives.

Eliphalet Ball was a man of fine mind and strong character, often hasty and arbitrary in action, but he possessed high ideals and the capacity for original thinking. He was intolerant of many of the harsh beliefs of his day and thus brought about a division in his church. The more liberal, progressive group of his parishioners decided to accompany him when he asked for a dismissal from the Bedford parish, to assist in establishing a church where more freedom of thought and expression were allowed.

He received in 1767 a grant of land consisting of four hundred acres, at one corner of which tract he erected a church-building at his own expense, in which he preached until 1783.

His land was known as "Ball's Farm", and the settlement "Ballstown". Later it was called Ballston Spa, because of its excellent mineral springs similar in kind to those of the neighboring town of Saratoga. The springs at Ballston Spa were later destroyed by a tremendous freshet. The town became known as Ballston.

In 1750, at the age of twenty-two, he married Elizabeth van Fleming, eldest child of Cornelius van Fleming, a merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, who emigrated to New York City somewhere between 1700 and 1720. Thus the blood of

A DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE

the old Knickerbockers of New York became mixed with that of the English Balls. The van Flemings finally moved to Rye, New York.

Eliphalet and Elizabeth Ball had six children, two of whom were born in Bedford, the others in Ballston.

- 1. Cornelius: born 1751; died 1771, unmarried.
- 2. Mary: born 1753; married James Gordon; died 1803.
- 3. John: born 1756; died ----.
- 4. Stephen: born 1758 (?), died ——.
- 5. Flamen: born 1760; married Ann Western 1803; died 1816.
- 6. Elizabeth: born 1769; died 1784, at the age of fifteen—
 "An amiable child ripe for heaven."

The date of the death of Elizabeth Ball, wife of Eliphalet, is unknown.

Eliphalet Ball was "a pronounced patriot" who was "highly esteemed by the community in which he lived, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters." Patriotic blood ran in his veins. His father Ensign John Ball, his grandfather Sergeant John Ball, his great-uncle Captain Alling Ball, all served in the early wars of the Colonies; his son, Col. John Ball fought in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Arnold; his great-grandson, Captain Flamen Ball (III) in the Civil War.

Eliphalet Ball's daughter Mary married James Gordon, who was an aide-de-camp of Washington; later, a colonel and then a general.

During the Saratoga campaign in 1783, General Washington was entertained at General Gordon's large, hospitable home in Ballston, and also paid a visit to the Rev. Eliphalet Ball. As Washington's mother was Mary Ball of Virginia, daughter of Joseph Ball, family ancestors and relationships were discussed.

The state of the s more and the second The state of the s construction of the second because the contract of the same of the sa the state of the s

They discovered that their coats-of-arms were identical. "Argent, a lion passant sable, on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first." The crests and mottoes differed, as was frequently the case with the several sons of the same father.

Crest: Of the Alling Balls was: A stag trippant proper.

Motto: Semper Caveto.

William Ball's was as follows:

Crest: Out of the clouds proper, a demi-lion rampant sable, powdered with estoiles argent, holding a globe or.

Motto: Coelumque tueri. (And to look to heaven.)

The William Ball crest has also "a helmet and visor strong" below the "rampant demi-lion" and above the shield. Numerous graceful curving leaves and scrolls decorate the top, sides, and base of the shield.

Col. William Ball, the ancestor of Mary Ball, mother of Washington, brought to Virginia a parchment on which was engraved the Coat-of-Arms of the family. The parchment is in the possession of descendants in Lancaster County, Virginia. The Coat-of-Arms was prepared from the original in the office of the College of Heralds in London. It was granted Dec. 22, 1613, by Sir William Legar Garter to Richard Ball, D.D., son of Lawrence Ball of Northampton-shire. A beautiful copy of this "blazon" has hung in Washington's home at Mt. Vernon for many years. In answer to an inquiry concerning it, the following reply has recently been received:

Mount Vernon, Virginia October 30, 1939

DEAR MISS BALL: Our copy of the Ball Coat-of-Arms is practically identical with the newspaper reproduction which you sent. The escutcheon bears a black lion passant on a silver shield and three mullets in the chief. The Crest ex-

CONTRACTOR OF STREET

The second secon

-0.7 -- 1.000.00

hibits a lion rampant, holding a golden ball in his paws. The motto appears to be an abbreviated version—"Coelum Tueri".

This "blazon" formerly hung in the Hall of the Mansion, but was removed several years ago to make way for copies of engravings known to have hung there during General Washington's lifetime.

Very truly yours,
WORTH BAILEY (Custodian)

Much skepticism has existed regarding the relationship of these different branches of the Ball family. The doubts have been largely dissipated.

In Col. Wm. Stone's History of Saratoga, N. Y. (p. 399) he gives the statement of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, a distinguished graduate of Yale College, and the founder of Ballston Spa, New York, that he was third cousin of George Washington. This claim is supported by the statement that when Washington visited Ballston in 1783 he was the guest of the Rev. Mr. Ball, and recognized the relationship. Washington's ignorance of his own family history would cast a doubt on this claim of the Rev. Mr. Ball did there not exist in the Ballston family a coat-of-arms identical with those of Col. Wm. Ball of Va., the only difference being the *crest and the motto*.

In 1783, Eliphalet Ball preached in Woodbridge, Connecticut, in a Congregational Church as a "supply," officiating until 1790. In 1783 he married Ruth Beecher of Woodbridge for his second wife. She outlived him seven years, dying in 1804. Her husband lived to be over seventy-five years of age, his death occurring in April, 1797, at the close of Washington's presidency. He is buried in the churchyard at Ballston, with the bodies of his two wives beside him.

A. E. B.

and the second s 10. the first of the second of the

FLAMEN BALL I

FLAMEN BALL, the first to bear the name that has passed down to the fifth generation, was the fourth son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth van Fleming Ball. He was born in September, 1760, in Bedford, New York.

There is a family tradition that his mother's maiden name was considered as a given name for this child, but that his father, a fine Latin scholar and sometimes called "Priest Ball", made a compromise, and named the boy Flamen, the Latin for priest. He hoped that this son might select the ministry for his profession, but in that he was disappointed.

When only seven years of age Flamen began his life in Balls-Town, New York, and pursued his studies solely under the instruction of his father, who prepared him for Yale College. He was a brilliant student, chose the law for his profession, and was graduated in 1787. The same year he was admitted to the New York Bar.

He practiced law successfully for nearly thirty years and became eminent in his profession, noted for his learning, his ability, and his integrity. He was called by some friends "The Honest Lawyer," and by others "The Walking Library."

His office was always at No. 36 Cherry St., New York City. He owned also No. 38, a three-story brick house. There he reserved a suite of rooms and boarded with the woman to whom he rented the house until his marriage March 19, 1803, when he and his wife occupied it. All their children were born there.

His wife was Ann Western, eldest daughter of Thomas

LYDY SOLEN

At the property of the second the state of the second state of A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR the first of the same of the s monthly in the same of the sam

and Ann Western, of the family of Baron Western, near Colchester, Essex, England, whose family seat, Felix Hall, can still be seen. Thomas and Ann Western and their daughter Ann were all born in England, emigrated to New York City in 1793, and resided on Maiden Lane.

The children of Flamen and Ann Western Ball were as follows:

- 1. Ann Western: born April 2, 1804; died April 22, 1804.
- 2. Ann Flamen: born May 24, 1806; died ----.
- 3. Flamen: born Jan. 5, 1809; married Evelina Candler, April 21, 1829; died, Jan. 5, 1885.
- 4. Elizabeth Cecelia: born April 6, 1812; married Samuel N. Candler in 1832; died ——.
- 5. Emily Amanda: born Oct. 16, 1815; married John Patterson of Cincinnati, in 1835, died ——.

Flamen Ball was so successful in his practice that he became very well-to-do, and influential in New York City. In the volume "The Old Merchants of New York", by Walter Barrett, clerk, is the following paragraph, (page 187):

"On the third of October, 1801, he, (Gilbert Haight) was married by Bishop Moore to Miss Alicia Mary Ball. There was an aristocratic wedding on that day. The Balls were a great family in this town sixty years ago. Flamen Ball was the great counselor-at-law in the fashionable part of the town, near Franklin Square, and occupied two buildings Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry Street. Doctor Isaac Ball was the celebrated physician at 40 Chambers Street; and the most celebrated boarding-school for young ladies was kept by Miss Isabella Ball, at 38 Partition Street, now Fulton." (These were family connections.)

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF STREET AND ADDRESS.

the state of the state of the

'The following tribute to Flamen Ball was written for the *Herald* by his only son Flamen:

"For many years, my father had pursued with diligence and success, the arduous profession of the law, and to a strong and highly cultivated mind had united an aptitude for business which enabled him so to methodize his time as to allot every duty to its appropriate hour. His whole life exhibited steadiness of effort and firmness of purpose, and although burdened with an extensive practice, a due portion of each day was allotted to religious exercises, while another portion was devoted to the mental and moral culture of his children. In life, though surrounded by all its attractions, he had prepared for death and when the message came, he obeyed the summons without fear or reluctance.

"It is my ardent desire to live like him and to bequeathe to my children a legacy more precious than wealth—a good name."

Flamen Ball was a member of Trinity Church, New York City, faithful in attendance and devoted to its interest. In March, 1816, he attended service, contracted a severe cold in the ill-heated building, and developed pneumonia. After a brief illness, he passed away March 19, 1816, on the thirteenth anniversary of his marriage. He was only fifty-six years of age. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard, where his headstone may still be seen.

He bequeathed to his only and beloved son, Flamen, all his property in Ballstown, New York, his legal and classical books, his gold watch, his gold seal with the Ball crest engraved on a topaz, the copper-plate on which was engraved the Ball coat-of-arms, the family bible, and the twelve silver

RESPECTATION OF THE RESPECTATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

The State of Line 25

goblets that he had made from ninety Mexican silver dollars when the boy was born and had marked "Flamen Ball, Jan. 5, 1809." They have descended to the fifth Flamen.

His wife, three daughters, and a niece Mary were all provided for.

In 1819 they left New York City and went to live in the village of Harlem, at a "Country-seat" their father had purchased. There were two acres of land, located where 2nd Avenue intersects 113th and 114th Streets, now slums!

Ann Western Ball married a Mr. Phelps for her second husband.

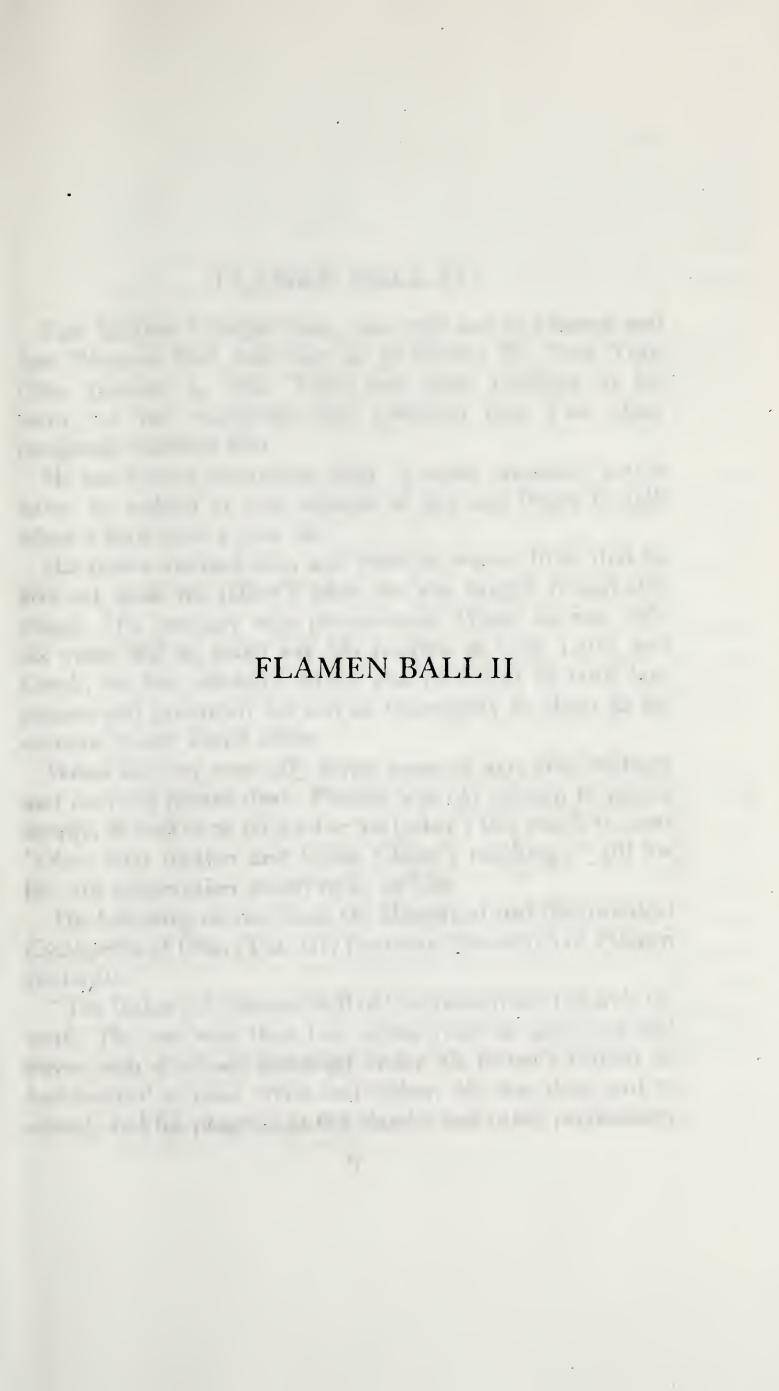
A. E. B.

CALCOURAGE AND AND THE LIFE THE the state of the s



•







FLAMEN BALL II

The Second Flamen Ball, the only son of Flamen and Ann Western Ball, was born at 38 Cherry St., New York City, January 5, 1809. There was great rejoicing at his birth, for two daughters had preceded him. Two other daughters followed him.

He was a most precocious child. A small, unusually active baby, he walked at nine months of age and began to talk when a little over a year old.

His father idolized him, and when he was so little that he still sat upon his father's knee, he was taught remarkable things. His memory was phenomenal. When he was only six years old he could say his prayers in both Latin and Greek, for his scholarly father was proficient in both languages and grounded his son as thoroughly in them as his extreme youth would allow.

When the boy was only seven years of age, this brilliant and devoted parent died. Flamen was old enough to grieve deeply, as well as to remember his father's last words to him: "Obey your mother and follow Christ's teachings." All his life, the exhortation would recur to him.

The following extract from the Historical and Biographical Cyclopedia of Ohio (Vol. III) contains this sketch of Flamen Ball's life:

"The father (of Flamen Ball of Cincinnati) died March 19, 1816. The son was then but seven years of age, and had never seen a school; although under his father's tuition he had learned to read, write and cipher. He was then sent to school, and his progress in the classics and other preliminary

THE PARTY CONTRACTOR

studies was so thorough that at the age of fourteen he received from Mr. Walsh, his preceptor, a certificate that he was qualified to enter any college; but by the advice of his guardian he continued his academic education until shortly before his marriage."

(In 1829 Flamen Ball married Evelina Candler of New York City. For a number of years he engaged in "mercantile pursuits," which were distasteful to him and not particularly successful. His interests really centered in the legal profession.)

"In 1832 Mr. Ball removed to Cincinnati. In 1838 he graduated from the law department of the Cincinnati College with the degree of bachelor-of-laws. In the next year he formed a law partnership with the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase, which existed until 1858, when it was dissolved by reason of the public career upon which Mr. Chase then entered. The warm personal friendship between these partners continued unbroken until the death of Mr. Chase, who was then Chief Justice of The Supreme Court of the United States.

"The firm of Chase and Ball became known throughout the United States. . . . As a member of this firm, Mr. Ball was particularly interested in several slave cases—the 'Rosetta' case, in which Rosetta, a colored servant girl, was declared free, and for his services Mr. Ball refused compensation; the 'Ferrie' case, in which he secured for his client \$100,000 worth of property, after weeks of laborious research and prolonged contest in the Surrogate Court of New York City, in which he met as opposing counsel, Hon. Charles O'Conor, John Jay, and Mr. C. E. Whitehead of the New York Bar.*

^{*(}This case is reported in 26th Barbour's South Carolina Reports, and in Smith's New York Reports.)

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED A

"Mr. Ball's reputation is well-known to the profession for his logical accuracy as a pleader and for his power of analysis and research. The reports of the Supreme Courts of Ohio, New York, and the United States give evidence of this. In 1854 Mr. Ball was tendered a seat upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio by Governor Medill, which he declined. In 1861 Lincoln appointed Mr. Ball attorney for the United States in the Southern District of Ohio, a position which he filled with distinguished ability during the war.

"In 1843 Mr. Ball removed his family to a small farm he had purchased in Millcreek Township, Hamilton County. In 1849 he inaugurated the movement to incorporate Clifton and carried it to completion, thus becoming the pioneer of that famous suburb of Cincinnati, and served as its mayor for nearly twenty years doing much, out of public spirit alone, to make it the beautiful, orderly, and popular village that it is." . . .

The Clifton home became quite a noted center of hospitality. There were guests from every walk in life, but particularly was it a gathering place for professional men of distinction. Many prominent lawyers, judges, physicians, clergymen, musicians, with their wives and families, were entertained there.

Salmon P. Chase, his daughter Kate and her husband, Senator Sprague; Charles Sumner, Nicholas Longworth, (grandfather of the recent Speaker of the House), Larz Anderson the elder, the Hon. Wm. L. Grosbeck, the Hon. George Hoadley, (Governor of Ohio), Bishop McIlwain, James Eells, D.D., Park Benjamin and William D. Gallagher, the poets, were a few of the many distinguished guests.

The repasts were always bountiful, the welcome heartfelt, the conversation of the very best. Grandfather was a charming and genial host, guiding the talk toward discussions of terrological articles and committee and an articles and an articles are also as a second and a s

the best books and music, the most interesting topics of the day, and the men who were in the public eye. To smaller groups he talked of unusual legal cases and the burning abolition and slavery question. His son-in-law, John S. Woods of Cincinnati, often said that he had never met a more delightful conversationalist than his father-in-law, nor a man more versatile, freer from egotism, or more worthy of respect.

Flamen Ball's devotion to his wife was very deep. Her death in 1864 was an irreparable loss to him in every respect. For many years life seemed to have lost its significance, but gradually his kindly and genial self emerged from the shadow.

He was a delight to his grandchildren, for he liked to tease and play with them, was full of nonsense rhymes and stories, and of keen questionings about their small intellectual achievements. We loved to visit him in his office, and perched on the arms of his old leather chair, we answered his questions about Jupiter and Juno, Venus and Mars; learned Latin phrases, spelled difficult words for him, gave answers to sums and were invariably rewarded by a silver coin or two. My last recollection of him is of a kind and loving farewell and of a large silver dollar that he slipped into my hand.

In January, 1873, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Parmalee Ives, of Brooklyn, New York, a widow with a daughter, Emma M. Ives, and a son, Edward M. Ives.

In 1884, the old law office at 8 East Third St. was closed for the first time in fifty years. Grandfather left the city to reside in the suburb of Glendale. There he died from a sudden stroke of apoplexy January 20, 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

A. E. B.

at the contract of the contrac the state of the s property and the second second second second . 00013

.The following press notices were printed in Cincinnati papers after Flamen Ball's retirement and death:

HON. FLAMEN BALL RETIRES

"With the close of October the Hon. Flamen Ball closed his professional career after forty-seven years' service as a lawyer, U. S. Attorney and Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Southern District of Ohio, and thus the celebrated law office of Chase & Ball passes into history. After more than fifty years of occupancy, beginning with the entrance of Salmon P. Chase in 1832, of Mr. Ball as his partner, the door of that now historic office was closed for the last time, as the surviving partner—an aged, honorable counselor, the veteran of many forensic battles, and one of the last (including Judge William Johnston, now in retirement at Avondale) of a long line of eminent lawyers of the old school—walked down the well-worn steps with the honors of a well-spent life thick upon him.

"This voluntary retirement of Judge Ball from further professional labors induced by the advance of age, is an event in our history that may not go unnoticed. For from this time forth there are many who will miss the gentlemanly form of Judge Ball with his countenance denoting elevation of character; his kindly, courtly salutation and the faltering step, once so measured and manly. Only as an occasional visitor will he be seen from his new found home in Glendale.

"In this connection it may not be uninteresting to refer to that event in our history when Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball came to our city, the first in 1830, the second two years afterward. Both were orphaned boys—one born in New Hampshire in 1808, the other in New York in 1809. The father of one died in 1816, the other in 1817; both were educated at first by parental tutelage. Upon coming to

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1985 AND ADD

and the second of the second of the second of off and a record of the second of the last to the first of the color of the color of the color of

of poster hard and advance of the section of

Cincinnati both attended the old Cincinnati College; both entered upon the same profession, the one in 1832, and in 1839 the other as his partner, continuing in that confidential relation, without a ripple in their intercourse, until the firm name of Chase & Ball appears upon the dockets of County, State and National courts in connection with more than five thousand cases, and is known by reputation throughout the United States. Thus the nephew of Philander Chase, the first Bishop of the diocese of Ohio, and the grandson of Rev. Eliphalet Ball, the founder of Ballston, N. Y., and who built the first Presbyterian church in eastern New York, met and toiled and attained that distinction which has always been a source of pride to our community.

"Yet how dissimilar these partners. Chase, of vaulting ambition, leaves that office to rule Ohio as Governor; to command the applause of the U. S. Senate, to fill the world with his fame as a financier, and to die as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ball, as if content 'with the bright radiance and collateral light' that fell from the name of his illustrious partner, remained in that office, the arduous, painstaking, unambitious lawyer, filling such offices as sought him in the line of his profession with learning, fidelity and honesty—traits transmitted from a father who adorned the New York Bar at the beginning of this century, and to whose honorable name and nature this, his only son, succeeded."

An essayist of the seventeenth century once wrote the following tribute to the "honest lawyer":

"While he lives he is the delight of the courts, the ornament of the bar, the glory of the profession, the patron of innocency, the upholder of the right, the scourge of oppres-

CONTRACTOR AND STREET

sion, the terror of deceit and the oracle of the country. And when death calls him to the bar of heaven by a habeus corpus cum causa, he finds his Judge his advocate, non-suits the devil, obtains a liberate from all his infirmities, and continues still one of the long-robe in glory."

OBITUARIES, RESOLUTIONS, TRIBUTES IN HONOR OF FLAMEN BALL II DEATH OF FLAMEN BALL

The Celebrated Law Partner of Salmon P. Chase Passes Away

Hon. Flamen Ball, one of Cincinnati's old and respected citizens, died yesterday morning at his home in Glendale, after a comparatively short illness. He was taken sick on last Saturday, and his death resulted from apoplexy, or hemorrhage of the brain. At the time of his demise he was entirely unconscious, and his death was painless. The news was quite a surprise to his many friends throughout the city, who did not know but what he was in his accustomed good health.

Flamen Ball was one of the best and most widely known lawyers that ever practiced at the Hamilton County Bar. For more than twenty years he was associated in business with Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a more distinguished legal firm than that of Chase & Ball never existed in the West. Cases in which they appeared are spread on dockets in all the Courts of the Union, from the highest to the lowest. Their sign, now much weather-beaten, still hangs at the old office, No. 8 East 3rd St., where two distinguished men studied and worked for the success which they so hand-somely attained.

Flamen Ball was born in New York City on the 5th of January, 1809, and was a son of Flamen Ball, a distinguished lawyer and a direct descendant of Alling (Allen) Ball, who was in 1643 one of the proprietors of the colony of New Haven. In 1832, with his wife and child, he moved West, and in 1838 formed a partnership with Chase, who, like himself, was an orphan who had come to Cincinnati in quest of fortune.

The two men were admirably suited for each other, and together built up a large practice. Mr. Ball assisted Mr. Chase materially in his desire for political preferment, and deserves no little credit for the latter's success.

Mr. Chase went into Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Ball became United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. On the passage of the Bankruptcy law in 1867, Mr. Chase, then Chief Justice, appointed Mr. Ball Register in Bankruptcy, which position he held until the law was repealed.

Mr. Ball was a highly esteemed and well-read lawyer, and had he not been of a retiring disposition, he might have held many more public offices than were thrust upon him. He was the projector of the incorporation of the beautiful village of Clifton, of which he was Mayor for over twenty years. In 1834 he, with others, established the Young Men's Bible Society, and as a mark of respect, was made a life director of the American Bible Society. In 1849 he was appointed by the General Assembly a director of the Ohio Medical College, which position he filled for many years, and lately as President of the Board. His life was a busy one, though quiet and unostentatious. Six months ago, owing to advancing years, he reluctantly retired from practice, and the old office was closed.

Cincinnati "Enquirer".

The property of the contract o

THE BALL AND FOLLETT FAMILIES FLAMEN BALL, SR.

Expired This Morning of Hemorrhage of the Brain Salmon P. Chase's "Ladder of Fame" The Founder of Clifton

Hon. Flamen Ball, Sr., died at his residence in Glendale at nine this morning. He was taken sick last Saturday night. Dr. R. D. Mussey was called out from the city Sunday morning, and has attended him since. He was unconscious in his last hours. His death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain.

Mr. Ball's death was painless, and came while he was entirely unconscious. Dr. Whittaker, who visited him yesterday afternoon, states that his fatal malady was apoplexy. Five children survive him: namely, Capt. Flamen Ball, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Chas. H. Glover, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Helen C. Deland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Fred. S. Pinkus, New York City; Mrs. John S. Woods, Cincinnati.

Hon. Flamen Ball was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1809, and was the only son of Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of that place, and a lineal descendant of Alling (Allen) Ball, who, in 1643, was one of the proprietors of the colony of New Haven. In 1832 Mr. Ball removed to Cincinnati with his wife Evelina, youngest daughter of Capt. Samuel Candler.

In 1838 he formed a law partnership with Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Chief Justice of the United States. The partnership lasted for over 20 years, and acquired a national reputation. Chase was greatly indebted to Mr. Ball for his rapid political advancement. On the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency Mr. Ball was appointed U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; after the war he was appointed by Mr. Chase Registrar in Bankruptcy in 1867.

The same of the country of the same of the

SUSISU

To him is due the development of the beautiful village of Clifton, where he has resided for 30 years, or more. In 1850 he obtained for it a charter, and for nearly 20 years served as its Mayor. In 1834, with others, he established the Young Men's Bible Society, and was its corresponding secretary for 15 years. In 1849 he became trustee of the Ohio Medical College, and for 20 years served as its president. He was attached to the Republican party. In 1864 his first wife died, and in 1873 he married Elizabeth H. Parmalee, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Not many years ago he sold his property in Clifton to Isaac M. Jordan, and removed to Glendale.

There was something romantic in the fact that both he and Chase were orphans, their fathers dying within a year of each other, when they were respectively seven and eight years of age, and that both should drift from the East to Cincinnati nearly at the same time, go through the same course of home instruction, both become lawyers, and form, eventually, so long-continuing and celebrated a law firm. Ball was the ladder upon which Chase climbed to fame, for it was this professional learning and application to business that won the basic fame from which Chase started. Mr. Ball continued his practice until six months ago in the office of the old firm at No. 8 East Third St., where the old sign, reading "S. P. Chase and F. Ball, Attorneys at Law," still hangs almost obliterated. The building is now mainly occupied by tenants; formerly by lawyers, for offices.

HON. FLAMEN BALL

After a short illness the subject of this sketch died on Tuesday morning last at his home in Glendale.

Mr. Ball was born in New York City, January 5, 1809, and growing up there, married. Coming west with his wife in 1832, he six years later formed a law partnership with the

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Albert of Water to State of

late Salmon P. Chase, in this city, and they were associated together for a number of years. Their business was very large and theirs was the most prominent law firm in the west.

Mr. Chase went into Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Ball became United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. In 1867 when the Bankruptcy law was passed, Mr. Chase, then Chief Justice, appointed Mr. Ball Register in Bankruptcy, which position he held until the law was repealed.

He was the projector of the incorporation of the village of Clifton, and was its Mayor during his residence there of twenty years. On moving to Glendale a few years ago, he sold his residence in Clifton to Hon. Isaac M. Jordan.

Had Mr. Ball not been of a retiring disposition he would unquestionably have been tendered more positions of prominence and trust, his broad mind and unusual attainments fitting him for any office calling for a high order of intelligence, sterling honesty and indefatigable energy. One of the founders of the Young Men's Bible Society, he was made a life-director of the American Bible Society, as a mark of respect. In 1849 he was appointed by the General Assembly a director of the Ohio Medical College and he has lately served as president of that Board. He reluctantly retired from practice only a few months ago.

From the "Cincinnati Graphic" January 24, 1885.

DEATH OF FLAMEN BALL

The announcement yesterday, that Flamen Ball, Sr., was dead was received with much regret, for Mr. Ball was well and favorably known. As a lawyer and as an official he was honorable, courteous, and gentlemanly. He was a man of

CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER, NAMED IN COLUMN

VIII CONTRACTOR

John Committee of Street,

erudition in law, always dignified in his public bearing, and in his social intercourse kind and generous. Few men living to his ripe age have preserved, as did Mr. Ball, entirely pleasant relations with the world, or rather, with its people. His many friends, who have been accustomed to greet him, on the street, will miss his fine presence, his courteous bow and his kindly greeting.

A short time ago the deceased moved to Glendale. He sold his property in Clifton to Congressman Isaac Jordan, who occupied the old residence for a time, then tore it down and built a structure more in accordance with modern ideas. But the Ball house was a model of comfort, and the hospitality dispensed within its walls was generous and hearty. Many of the distinguished men during the war were guests there, and it was a building of no little historical interest.

From the "Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette"

January 21, 1885.

DEATH OF FLAMEN BALL

The Former Law Partner of Salmon P. Chase Dies at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—(Special)—Hon. Flamen Ball died this morning at his residence at Glendale, near this city. He was a descendant of Allen Ball, one of the proprietors of New Haven in 1643, and was a son of Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of New York, where he was born January 5, 1809. He came to Cincinnati in 1832 and formed a law partnership in 1838 with Salmon P. Chase, the firm continuing many years and gaining a national reputation. To Ball,

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

2 2 2 2

Chase was indebted for much of his political advancement in early life, Ball caring nothing for political honors, but putting his partner forward on all possible occasions. Mr. Ball was an exceedingly sound lawyer, a forcible and eloquent advocate and very careful and attentive to all business. He was greatly esteemed for his social and professional qualifications, as well as the support he gave public and charitable enterprises. In 1834 he, with others, founded the Young Men's Bible Society and was a life Director, latterly in the American Bible Society. He retired from the practice of law less than three months ago, and the old sign of Chase and Ball still hangs over the door of his old office. Mr. Ball left five children, four married daughters being in New York and Brooklyn and Cincinnati, and one son, Captain Flamen Ball, in Cleveland.

New York Herald.

FLAMEN BALL, DECEASED

Respects Paid by the Hamilton County Bar Interesting Resolutions which Briefly Review Mr. Ball's Life and Character

An unusually large number of members of the Hamilton County Bar assembled in Common Pleas Room No. 4 this morning, to pay their respects to the memory of the late Flamen Ball.

Mr. John Healy called the meeting to order and resigned the chair to Hon. Rufus King, who presided. Judge A. B. Huston acted as Secretary. On motion Messrs. Herron, Hoadly, Hollister, Mallon, Crawford, Kebler, and Perry were appointed to draft resolutions. During the absence of the committee remarks were called for by the chair. Mr. S. J. Thompson said, among other things that Mr. Ball was not a

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Short was a second

OHERSTON AND MEDICAL

genius, but he was far above the average of lawyers in all those qualities which make a successful lawyer. He was conscientious in all his duties, and there is not a living man that can cast the slightest reproach upon his memory. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, and it is saying a great deal that there can not be breathed aught against his memory. His life was worthy of the imitation of all the younger members of the profession.

Judge M. F. Force said he was a student when Chase & Ball was a well established firm. Mr. Ball then had acquired that reputation for care, faithfulness and precision that ever distinguished his career. He was unobtrusive and unostentatious. He always held to the idea that the law was a profession and not merely a business.

Thomas A. Logan said that Mr. Ball was a man who set up his own standard of action and adhered to that standard at all times.

Hon. Channing Richards was called upon, and spoke of the satisfaction the deceased gave the Government when Register in Bankruptcy.

Chandler Harper said that Mr. Ball, even in his old age, continued to have that kindly feeling for the younger members of the bar, which was so commended by the older acquaintances of the deceased.

Hon. Rufus King spoke specially of Mr. Ball's knowledge of the science of pleading.

Governor George Hoadly said he had entered the law office of Chase & Ball in 1846, and afterward became a junior partner when Chase became Governor. He said that Chase was the barrister and Ball eminently the lawyer of the concern. He deserved love in his family and he got it. He had twelve children, of whom five survive. He was a very genial, kindly and loving friend, and good father and husband.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

The state of the s

General Durbin Ward spoke of the deceased's uprightness of character and his lack of pretension.

Following is a copy of the resolutions:

The committee appointed by the bar of Hamilton County to report a suitable statement of the life and services of Flamen Ball, would report as follows:

Flamen Ball was born in the city of New York on the 5th day of January, 1809. His father, Flamen Ball, was a member of the bar of that city, and in 1829 his son began the study of law in the father's office. After a short time he temporarily abandoned his studies for mercantile pursuits and in 1832 removed to the city of Cincinnati and engaged in business.

In 1838 he resumed the study of law, and in the same year graduated at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1839 he entered into partnership with Salmon P. Chase, and continued to practice with him till 1858, when the partnership was dissolved by reason of Mr. Chase becoming Governor of Ohio, and removing from Cincinnati. In 1861 he was appointed District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and served one term. In 1867, by the appointment of Chief Justice Chase he became Register in Bankruptcy and held the office until his death. A few weeks ago he announced his retirement from the bar, and removed to Glendale. He visited the city for the last time on Friday, the 16th day of January. On Sunday last he was attacked with hemorrhage of the brain, and soon after became insensible, and died on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Ball, as a member of the bar, was not only useful but in many respects eminent. In the preparations of pleadings and in chancery practice he was specially careful and clear, and his knowledge exhaustive and accurate.

The Company of the Control of the Co the first contract of the first of the first contract of The for expenses or your laws to see an arrange of a state. the formation and the second of the second o the second second second second second second and Company and the same and advanced to the conand the Annual all the street of the Landau and the second of the second o

As a Register he transacted the majority of the bank-ruptcy business of this county. The questions passed upon by him were numerous and important. His opinions were frequently able, elaborate, and in almost every case, were affirmed by the Court. He examined all questions submitted to him with exemplary care and thoroughness, and never failed to dispose of every question submitted.

He was in all respects a lawyer, devoted to the profession, and proud to be a member of it. He took a deep interest in all meetings and associations of the profession. He was not only an able but an honest practitioner. Educated and trained as a lawyer, he did all in his power to sustain the character and standing of the profession. He died full of years after a life of honor and usefulness in every position in which he was placed.

Mr. Ball was an early member of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and continued as such until his death. He was a regular attendant of its meetings, and in his daily life practiced the precepts of the Bible, and died in the full faith of immortality.

The Bar of Hamilton County desires to express and record their high appreciation of the life and character of their deceased brother.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this memorial be presented to the Courts of Hamilton County, and of the Southern District of Ohio, and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

JOHN W. HERRON, Chairman.

From the "Cincinnati Times—Star" Jan. 22nd, 1885.

The second second

FLAMEN BALL

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio the following resolution was adopted:

The Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio recognise with profound grief the loss they have sustained in the death of Hon. Flamen Ball. As Trustee of the college for thirty-six years, twenty-five of which he was President of the Board, he endeared himself to every one connected with the institution. Courteous and kind in his social relations, prompt and impartial in his official relations, he constantly manifested a personal, even paternal interest in the college. From his hand nearly two thousand graduates, including the majority of the present Faculty, received their authority to practice medicine and surgery. Mr. Ball unselfishly and gratuitously devoted much time to his official duties in connection with the college, and the Faculty deem it fit to make this public recognition of their loss.

JAS. G. HYNDMAN, Sec'y.

W. W. SEELY, Dean.

FLAMEN BALL

The Trustees of the Ohio Medical College met at the office of Messrs. Perry & Jenney, pursuant to the call of the President of the Board, Judge Force, to take action upon the death of the Hon. Flamen Ball. After remarks by Mr. Perry, Judge Force, Mr. Seasongood, Mr. Sherlock and Mr. Cook, members of the Board, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by H. C. Whitman, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Our late friend and fellow-Trustee, Hon. Flamen Ball, has departed this life; and

"Whereas, His long and valuable services as President and Trustee properly demand special recognition from this Board; therefore,

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

OWNERS OF THE PARTY OF

A DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PARTY NAMED I

"RESOLVED, That in the death of our late friend and fellow Trustee, the Ohio Medical College and this Board have a just cause for sincere mourning. He was devoted to the interests of the college, and at all times was zealous and faithful in its behalf. He had a high regard for medical education as a science, and took the deepest interest in its progress. He was for a long series of years President of the Board of Trustees, and as such it became his annual duty to deliver an address and diplomas to the college graduates. This duty was ever to him a joyful one, and all his addresses were based on the highest moral as well as intellectual ground. They seemed like an appeal from a father to his sons to make their profession a noble one in all ways, for the good of society and humanity, by their industry, elevated character and lofty aims, for the highest professional labors and personal zeal, for all that was true, good, refined and noble in conduct. He was no bigot, and welcomed all scientific discoveries in medicine and surgery as public blessings. In his long intercourse with his fellow Trustees, as President or member, he was remarkable for his politeness, dignity, kindly regards for the feelings and views of his associates, and at all times endeavored to uphold the Board in all efforts for the good of the college. Such a laborious, upright and faithful Trustee and President of a corporation, and all of whose services were gratuitous, is rarely met; and we may justly say of him, in all the official relations he ever held, whether a District Attorney of the United States, Register in Bankruptcy, member of the Bar, or President of this Board, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

"Resolved, That Flamen Ball, in all his relations of life, as citizen, lawyer, husband, father, was remarkable for a kind, generous and winning manner of speech and conduct. All who knew him well, loved and respected him. He left no enemies.

mental and a second residence of the

Transfer to the contract of th and the second s

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Board, and also a copy sent to the Faculty of the College and to his widow."

THOS. SHERLOCK, Secretary.

A TOKEN OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON. FLAMEN BALL

Clifton Council Chamber Feb. 7, 1885.

After the business of the regular monthly meeting this evening, at the suggestion of James Espy, Treasurer, and Hon. Theodore Cook, the President made a few remarks appreciative of the character of the Hon. Flamen Ball, and the value of his services here, which were responded to by several members of the Council. On motion of Richard Smith, Esq., a committee was appointed, with the Mayor as Chairman, to which was added the Hon. Thomas Sherlock, President of Resor Academy, to express their sense of the character of the deceased, which was unamimously adopted.

REPORT

Since our last meeting, the late Flamen Ball, one of the earliest citizens of this village, has departed this life, full of years and honor. For nearly twenty years he served here as Mayor, presiding at this Council with ability, respected by his associates, and especially by the few original members, with whom he sustained the most friendly relations at the time of his removal, a few years ago, to the city.

He was the author of our charter, the act of incorporation,

ALLE MARTINE DE DES LA TRE

A CALL OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

100

ы

as well as a majority of the ordinances now in force. His services as one of the founders of the Resor Academy and Clifton Literary Institute, its charter, act of incorporation, his important legal services during this long period, and as its permanent secretary, acting at its last meeting, terminated only with the end of his useful life.

As a lawyer he was eminently judicious in counsel to his associates in both corporations. His services, freely given, both executive and legal, were conscientiously performed, being approved generally by the common consent of his fellow-citizens. The best proof of his abilities remains to us in the history of these corporations whose acts have rarely been questioned and have never been legally reversed.

It is a pleasure to recall his memory as the father of a family, that for a whole generation has been an influence for good, whose members have graced the social and religious life of the community. We offer our willing testimony to their good example, their noble virtues, and our heartfelt sorrow in their sad bereavement, with the assurance of our sincerest sympathy.

It is ordered that this minute be entered upon the records of our respective corporations, and that copies thereof be sent to the members of his family.

HENRY PROBASCO, Mayor

THEODORE COOK
GAZZARN GANO
GEORGE W. McALPIN
Committee

THOMAS SHERLOCK

President Resor Academy and Clifton Literary Institute

SAMUEL G. STERLING, Clerk.

the state of the s community and status so only a The same of the sa the latest the second contract the second contract to the second con benedicted the second of the second of the second

THE BALL AND FOLLETT FAMILIES FUNERAL OF FLAMEN BALL, SR.

The funeral of Flamen Ball, Sr., took place from the Second Presbyterian Church at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. An impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. James Eells, D.D., acting pastor of the church.

The pall-bearers were Judge Johnson, Judge Jordan, Judge Avery, John W. Herron, Esq., on behalf of the Bar, and Messrs. Theodore Cook, Thos. Sherlock, James Espy, and David Gibson, laymen of Clifton.

The face of the deceased as seen beneath the glass of the rich casket after the funeral, was strangely lacking in the semblance of death; in fact, it was startlingly lifelike. The floral designs were very beautiful. The body was interred in the family burial-place in Spring Grove Cemetery. Saturday, Jan. 24, 1885.

the state of the s The state of the s The state of the s and the second particles of the second The second secon THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE to the second se ALL ALINE TO THE





EVELINA BALL 1814-1864

In percent of the state of the

all mark



EVELINA BALL I

When the Huguenots were expelled from France in 1685 because of their religious convictions, many of them settled in England. A descendant of one of them, a Nicholson Devereux, lived in Colchester, Essex.

His daughter, Eleanor Devereux, in 1803 married Captain Samuel Candler, who was also a native of Colchester, and who "followed the sea" successfully for nearly half a century, selecting Marblehead, Mass., as a place of anchorage. In that quaint town were born two daughters, Eleanor and Evelina, and a son Samuel.

The youngest daughter, Evelina, spent her girlhood in Marblehead and New York City. On April 21, 1829, at 29 Bond St., New York, she was married to Flamen Ball, then a merchant of that city. For a time they lived in Harlem, where their first baby, Evelina, was born and died at birth.

Flamen Ball had studied law in his father's office in New York, but discontinued his studies to go into business. Finding mercantile life less congenial than that of the profession of law, he decided to move to Cincinnati, to complete his law studies, and then to practice in that city, which seemed to offer excellent opportunities.

So the young couple with their second child, little Eva, moved out to the "Queen City of the West," where they lived until 1839, and where four other children were born to them. As they desired country life for their growing family, they bought land and established a home in the little village of Clifton, which is now the most beautiful suburb of Cincinnati.

I STATE AND LABOUR

Their new home was at first a simple log house—later weather-boarded—with additions to the original structure built on as needed. It was a plain, pleasant house, containing many comforts—few luxuries—though it had the distinction of harboring one of the first three upright pianos imported from France to the United States. Many years after, the house was sold to a neighbor, Judge Isaac Jordan, "who occupied the old residence for a time, then tore it down and built a structure more in accordance with modern ideas. But the old house was a model of comfort, and the hospitality dispensed within its walls was generous and hearty. Many of the distinguished men during the war were guests there, and it was a building of no little historical interest."

The house was shaded by great trees once a part of the virgin forest; adjacent were meadows and a bit of native woodland called "The Dell," where flowed a little brook, where wild flowers might be found in abundance, as well as all the little living creatures so dear to the hearts of children. The enchantment of the spot lingers in the memories even of the grandchildren, who knew it but slightly.

In this environment Flamen and Evelina Ball, herself a great nature-lover, made a happy home for their young family. Twelve children in all were born to them, two of whom died at birth, and five in infancy, or early childhood.

The children were as follows:

- 1. EVELINA:
- 2. EVELINA CANDLER: (or EVA)
- 3. FLAMEN:

born and died July 10, 1830, and buried at Harlem, N. Y. born at Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1831; married Charles H. Glover, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Died —.

born at Cincinnati, October 3, 1833; died March 12, 1834.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY





THE BALL RESIDENCE Clifton, Ohio (near Cincinnati)

and the state of the same of t

Three manual policy and a second transport of the seco

CONTRACTOR ATMENDS NOT

4. SAMUEL CANDLER: born at Cincinnati, Feb. 10,

1835; died July 17, 1836.

5. FLAMEN: born at Cincinnati, Feb. 11,

1837; married Sept. 14, 1864, to Kate Follett, daughter of Oran Follett of Sandusky,

Ohio. Died Sept. 5, 1912.

6. HELEN CECILIA: born at Cincinnati, July 17,

1839; married Charles De

Land. Died —.

7. CHARLES HENRY: born at Cincinnati, Sept. 17,

1841; died at Clifton, Nov. 11,

1843.

8. LAURA AMELIA: born at Clifton, Aug. 7, 1844;

married Charles A. Adae in 1869, and later Frederick Pinkus of New York. Died —.

Pinkus of New York. Died —.

9. GEORGE HENRY: born and died in Clifton,

June 23, 1846.

10. SUSAN LOUISE BOWLER: born at Clifton, June 23, 1847;

married John S. Woods of Cincinnati in 1868. Died Oct.

6, 1934.

11. ALICE DEVEREUX: born at Clifton, Nov. 12, 1851;

died Aug. 14, 1852.

12. ALLEN DEVEREUX: born at Clifton, Jan. 29, 1854;

died Jan. 12, 1860:

Though the family was large, there was always room in the Ball home for friends, especially for lonely or orphaned children. It was a temporary shelter for many—among whom were Kate and Nettie Chase, the motherless daughters of Salmon P. Chase, and three young orphaned relatives: Lizzie (or Lillie) Ball, Webster Elms, and Park Benjamin.

A STREET OF THE STREET AND A STREET

of and willing the next

And of the later o

7/ 100/ 11/00/ 11/00 11/00

train in the contract of the c

we district Thinky T

S.MAJI S

Philips & Little

YER BUSINESS V

ALLES OF STREET

20 L 0/080 =

00 00 00

2111 10 - 10 10

E MAIN OF STREET, WI

The table was bountiful and laden with the fruits of the Ball garden, and many delicacies that Cincinnati's excellent markets afforded, always prepared under the careful supervision of the mother of this household, herself a famous cook. She presided at her table with gracious dignity, radiating kindliness, good cheer and motherly interest to all who partook of her hospitality. She was self-effacing, unselfish and indulgent almost to a fault.

Her youngest daughter Susan, (Mrs. John S. Woods of Cincinnati), writes the following sketch of her mother:

"She was not handsome, but had beautiful skin, very white, with lovely color in her cheeks; she had an abundance of long, silky, chestnut hair which her daughters loved to brush and plait, twining it about her head. She was very slender as a girl, weighing less than one hundred pounds, but became stout as she grew older. I never saw her when she was not neatly dressed and carefully groomed, with her hair beautifully arranged, and everything about her sweet, clean, and attractive.

"She was a perfect wife and mother, and a fine housekeeper, with the most generous hospitality I have ever known. No one ever left her home without some evidence of her generosity. She was adored by her servants and greatly beloved by her neighbors, to whom she always ministered in times of illness, bereavement, or trouble of any sort. She possessed great personal magnetism and drew the hearts of rich and poor alike. Her disposition was lovable; she was always gentle, refined, cultured, and dignified—a lady in the fullest sense of the word. I have never known a more tender and loving heart than that of my mother's."

She was deeply religious, with a beautiful, serene faith. Her Bible always lay upon her dresser; every morning before leaving her room she read from it and lifted up her heart in a CONTRACTOR OF STREET

and the World Country of the Country

prayer for strength and patience with which to meet the day's tasks. During the early Clifton days she and her husband both sang in the Episcopal Church choir. Her faith expressed itself in good works—in "those nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love."

The bond between her and her son Flamen, (the only one of her six sons who lived), was very strong. During his boyhood and young manhood they were together whenever possible. When the Civil War broke out, he became Captain of the 2nd Kentucky Regiment and was sent to West Virginia and Virginia to fight. Undoubtedly the anxiety she felt over his safety, as well as the work she did for "the cause," weakened her physically. She took a heavy cold at the Great Sanitary Fair in January, 1864, and was very ill until April 27th, when she died finally of spinal meningitis, after acute suffering.

She was deeply mourned by her husband and children; for over sixty years her memory has been cherished. The "guiding hand" of the family was gone—the home was desolated. Her daughter Sue says: "Her death was the greatest tragedy of my life—nothing ever went right after it—for I was only sixteen years old, the age when a girl most needs a mother, and I had loved her with such a devotion that the world never seemed the same afterward."

A. E. B.

to the state of th the state of the s and the second s comment and the second second

-

the state of the s





CAPTAIN FLAMEN BALL 1837-1912

West and the second sec

property to the Landson of the state of the

The state of the s

I SAME OF A PIE

the state of the s

AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET

FLAMEN BALL III

FLAMEN BALL, the third in direct line to bear the name, and the fifth child of Flamen and Evelina Candler Ball, was born in Cincinnati, Feb. 11, 1837. So proud was his father of the name and so determined to hand it down to posterity that this son was the second of the little family to bear it, the first baby Flamen having died when only five months old. Of six sons, the second Flamen was the only one who lived beyond childhood.

He was an unusually beautiful boy with dark hair, hazel eyes and brilliant coloring. Later he was pronounced the handsomest young man in Cincinnati.

He was the idol of his mother, for he was a generous and affectionate, thoughtful and chivalrous boy. He devoted himself to her so whole-heartedly that she could deny him nothing.

They shared a deep love for out-of-doors. Next to his devotion to her came his passion for Nature—for science in its many revelations.

As a boy he had numerous pet animals, but his interest in insect and plant life was even greater. He knew the names of countless species, and had the gift of making every plant that he tended grow. He was so successful in propagating rare specimens that he aroused the enmity of a florist in later years.

He had a religious nature, but felt a great antipathy to the stern Calvinistic creeds of his day, utterly refusing to go to churches that preached them. He thought of God as a wise

Or Javan water to

and the property of the same of the same of the same and the second s

and the first of the second of

Creator and loving Father instead of an Avenger, and would not consider Man a poor "Worm." Only Henry Drummond's sermons satisfied him. For years he carried about with him Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

He had an inborn love of healing, and a tenderness for the sick and ailing—so strong an instinct that he ought to have been allowed to study medicine. But in those days education was a conventional, stereotyped affair. Vocational education was undreamed of.

He was sent to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, for a classical education, which he disliked, and then was compelled to study law, which he hated, at the Cincinnati Law College from which he was graduated with an L.L.B. in 1858. The same year he was admitted to the Bar of Ohio, continuing his legal studies in the office of Salmon P. Chase and his own father in Cincinnati. Because his grandfather and his father, both Flamens, had been distinguished lawyers, he was sacrificed to the family traditions.

It was a terrible mistake, and a bitter injustice to him, for his really fine mind was never allowed to develop as it was intended to do. He maintained a living existence, but his heart was never in his work. His life was tragic in its lack of the satisfactions that attend achievement.

On April 23, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Federal Army as Captain of Company E of the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Ohio had more than supplied her quota of soldiers, but as Kentucky had not filled hers, Ohio troops were mobilized across the Ohio River.

As Flamen Ball was brave and efficient, and quick to act in an emergency, he was transferred to the U. S. Army, June 9, 1862, and was assigned as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. E. Wool. The same day he was removed to the staff of

SECTIMAL CONTRACTOR SERVICE

The property of the second sec

Maj. Gen. J. McDowell as aide. He was with McDowell in the battles of Bull Run and saw much service. He was especially commended for his gallantry in facing a battery in action, and was mentioned in the New York *Tribune* and New York *Evening Post* Aug. 11 or 12, 1862, for that bravery. He was, also, a member of Gen. Lew Wallace's staff.

Like most soldiers, he had many narrow escapes from death. A bullet once lodged in his cap; another was stopped by a testament in his pocket, perforating one cover of the book and a little silk American flag he always carried in it. Twice his horse was shot from under him. One night, when he had volunteered to carry some important dispatches through a wild region in the Kentucky mountains, he heard a loud cry like that of a woman in distress. His terrified horse trembled, then leaped forward, as two yellow eyes gleamed from the branch of a tree, and the heavy body of a huge wild-cat or "mountain panther" crashed to the ground back of him, just grazing the horse's flanks. Because of the importance of his dispatches he dared not stop to kill the beast, but the next morning it was tracked and slain, and was the largest on record in that locality.

In April, 1864, the death of his mother brought to him the greatest grief of his life. In September of the same year he married Katharine Follett of Sandusky, Ohio, and took her with him to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was ordered to report for duty.

He remained in the Army for the duration of the war and was mustered out July 2, 1865, being then Assistant Judge Advocate of the Army of the Cumberland. He and his wife went to Cincinnati to live, and he re-entered his father's office reluctantly. In the fall of 1869 they moved to a house on Ridgway Avenue, Avondale, one of Cincinnati's most attractive suburbs, where they remained until 1882. The

family then lived for two years in Mt. Auburn, another suburb of Cincinnati.

Seven children were born to Flamen and Katharine Ball:

1. Evelina: born Sept. 5, 1865, in Sandusky, Ohio.

Alice Eliza: born Dec. 15, 1867, in Cincinnati.
 Nancy Thornton: born July 30, 1869, in Sandusky.

4. Flamen Ball IV: born Aug. 5, 1871, in Avondale.

5. Helen De Land: born July 7, 1873, in Avondale; died July

25, 1873.

6. Katharine Follett: born August 28, 1874, in Avondale; died

July 2, 1875.

7. Susan Louise: born Feb. 19, 1882, in Avondale.

We four older children have many pleasant memories of our life in Avondale. The house was small, but it was set in a large yard that was an ideal romping-place for growing youngsters. There were cherry and apple trees to climb and to enjoy when their fruits were ripe; a giant beech, visited frequently by red-headed woodpeckers; and a long row of oriole-haunted elms that furnished shady places to play on hot days. A slope under them where no grass would grow was inexhaustible in its possibilities for village-building, for landscape-gardening around the doll's house, and for fortifications on the Fourth of July. A brook at the bottom of the hill was a perennial source of joy to us all.

We were allowed to have many pets. Betsey, the faithful shepherd dog who could be left to guard the baby; her thirteen fascinating puppies; Spry, the Skye terrier, who was Mother's shadow; kittens, canaries, white mice, rabbits, cows, an occasional calf, and even the old horse provided us with keen interests. The crown of all was "Bess", the Scotch mountain pony given to Father for his children by a man who was under obligations to him.

Father shared these pleasures with us when he could. He helped us make gardens where we transplanted wild-flowers; took us on long walks through meadows and woods in our neighborhood, teaching us the names of trees and shrubs, of flowers and little wild animals; went frequently with us to the Cincinnati Zoölogical Garden, where we were breathless with joy; kept us up to watch the unfolding of a neighbor's marvelous "Night-blooming Sirius," and best of all, once wakened us to see a great comet with its long tail flaming in the sky.

Father was exceptionally attractive to children. Few people understood better the workings of a child's mind, and the joys and sorrows of a child's heart. When we were young, we preferred him to any one in the world except, perhaps, Grandmother Follett. Nan, especially, would not let him out of her sight, so on spring and summer evenings the nurse used to take her away from the house that he might be allowed to eat his dinner in peace.

Almost every evening he told us stories or played games with us till bedtime, made our birthdays, our Fourth of July celebrations and our Hallowe'en frolics very happy, and our Christmases full of the surprises so dear to children's hearts.

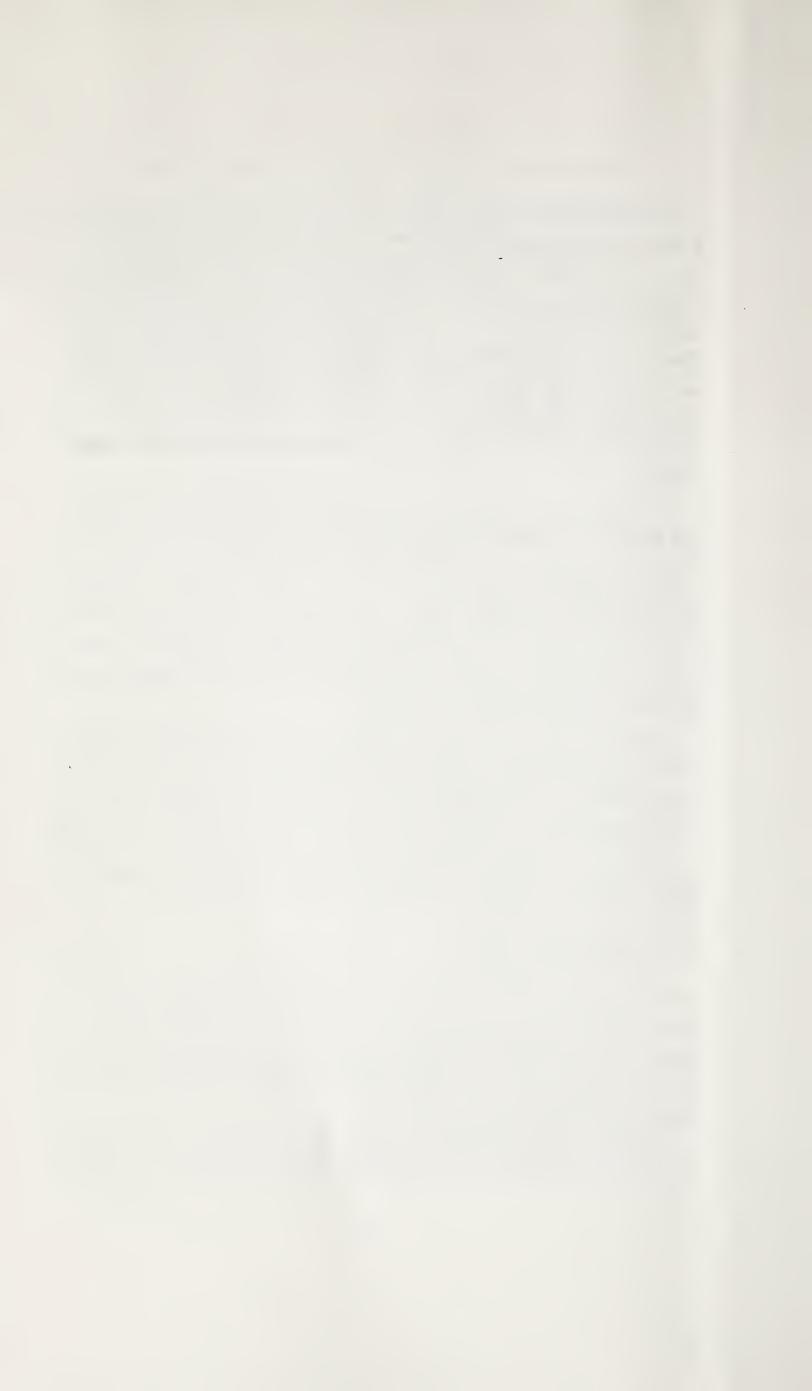
When Father gave up the practice of law, he went into the insurance business in Cleveland, moving the family there in 1884. It was a period of struggle for us all for some years, then things prospered.

The last three months of his life he spent in the sanitarium at Dansville, New York. As he took his walks about the beautiful tree-shaded grounds with their lovely gardens, he had a kind word or a cheery greeting for every one. He was loved by all, from the physicians to the humblest servant and attendant on the place.

He died there from heart failure Sept. 5, 1912, at the age of seventy-five, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET, STREE









KATHARINE FOLLETT BALL 1840-1909

San transfer and the second se

ANALOGICAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNER.

KATHARINE FOLLETT BALL

TO LINE LA PROPERTY FOR THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Katharine Follett, youngest child of Oran and Eliza Follett, was born at the Follett residence in Sandusky, Ohio, September 25, 1840. She was an attractive child with black hair, large blue eyes, a gay nature, a fine mind, and a remarkable voice. When only three years of age, she could sing little songs so charmingly in such a sweet true voice, that her adoring father would stand her upon his desk repeatedly to entertain his guests, who, however, did not spoil her.

His pride in her ability was so great that he spared no expense in her training. She attended Esther Institute, a private school in Columbus, Ohio. Later she was sent to Glendale, a suburb of music-loving Cincinnati, to study voice-culture seriously under Madame Rivé, a teacher of distinction, who trained her for a high soprano, and developed in her a remarkably brilliant technique. She sang with deep feeling in addition, and thrilled countless people who flocked to hear her. Had there been a necessity for her earning her livelihood, she would undoubtedly have achieved fame.

She was a beautiful dancer, a lively, entertaining conversationalist with a keen sense of humor, and was much sought in society. She was attractive to boys and young men and had a good influence over them. After her marriage to Flamen Ball of Cincinnati, September 14, 1864, she became a tower of strength in her neighborhood and was always in demand during crises of illness or death. She possessed exquisite taste and created a home that was a model of order and good management. It was a home where young people

AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

liked to congregate, sure of a jolly time. They often called her "Mother Ball", and felt her good comradeship, as did her children. To them all she seemed as young at heart and as gay as they were, as though she had drunk at the "Fountain of Youth".

From her father she inherited exceptional executive, organizing ability, and an intense interest in politics. Her hatred of sham and subterfuge, her absolute honesty and courage made her, like her father, a strong power for right-eousness.

The first twenty-four years of Katharine Follett's life were passed in Sandusky, then twenty years of her married life in Cincinnati. In 1884, the family moved to Cleveland where she spent twenty-five years of activity and usefulness. There she died of pneumonia, March 27, 1909, leaving a host of warm, admiring friends and five children who greatly honor her memory. She is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, beside her husband.

A. E. B.

EXCIDENT SERVICE ON THE ROT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART TWO

THE FOLLETT FAMILY

PAGE		
65	GENEALOGY OF THE FOLLETT FAMILY	I
67	SKETCH OF ORAN FOLLETT Alice E. Ball	II
	ORAN FOLLETT AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN OHIO $$. $$ $J.$ $$ $H.$ $$ $Meckstroth$	III
	ORAN FOLLETT'S INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN at Washington, October, 1862 O. Follett	IV
	LETTER TO A GRANDDAUGHTER August 6, 1890	V
93	TRIBUTE TO ORAN FOLLETT	VI
95	SKETCH OF ELIZA WARD FOLLETT Alice E. Ball	VII
104	TRIBUTE TO ELIZA WARD FOLLETT	VIII
Mari	If E_ years yell of the states x ray = 1 yell	ΙΧ
107	Editor of Milwaukee Journal	
109	TRIBUTE TO NANCY FOLLETT THORNTON	X
III	DESCENDANTS OF ORAN AND ELIZA FOLLETT	Χİ

TARREST SIL LINAT

THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF T	
and the state of t	
THE COLUMN THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

FOLLETT GENEALOGY

LITTLE IS KNOWN authentically of the Follett ancestors in England or in America. Burke in his Encyclopedia of Heraldry gives only two Follett Coats-of-Arms:

I Follett—Arms Or three palm-branches vert.

Crest A wolf passant reguardant transfixed with an arrow.

Meaning of terms:

Or Gold
 Vert Green

3. Passant The heraldic term of beasts in a walking position.

4. Reguardant Looking behind or backward.

II Follett—(as borne by Sir William Follett)

Arms Barry of twelve, gules, and argent, a bend sable.

Crest A demi-griffin segreant.

Motto Quo virtus ducit scando.

I have not documentary proof, but from the papers of Joseph E. Follett of Milwaukee, I have reason to believe that Coat-of-Arms I is correct for our family.

A CONTRACTOR OF STREET

The first recorded Follett in America was:

I *Robert Follett: born about 1625; moved to Salem, Mass.; died married in Salem about 1708.

Persis Black in 1655; had ten children. Four sons were:

1. John of Attleborough, Mass.

2. Abraham of Attleborough, Mass.

3. Isaac of Salem, Mass.

*4. Benjamin of Windham, Conn., born 1676; died 1752. married

Patience Doulee in 1707.

*5. Lieut. Benjamin: born 1715 Windham, Conn. Was in French and Indian Wars and Wyomarried ming Valley Massacre; died 1788.

Hannah Woodward in 1736

*6. Frederick Follett: born 1761, Windham, Conn. Was in the Wyoming Valley Massacre; moved married to Gorham, New York.

Giffe Babcock

They had seven sons and one daughter:

1. Benjamin 5. Foster Morse

2. Nathan 6. John

3. George 7. Frederick

†4. Oran 8. Susan Ann—died at birth.

^{*}Note. Taken from "American Ancestry"; Vol. 4, page 127, and from "First Families of America; Vol. 6, page 57.
†Oran—See Part II, page 68.





ORAN FOLLETT 1798-1894

and the second s

the transfer of the transfer o

THE RESERVE

ORAN FOLLETT

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, when much of our country was a wilderness, and people were not only enduring the hardships of pioneers, but were living in constant fear of attacks by Indians, there moved to the little settlement of Gorham, Ontario County, New York, Frederick Follett of Connecticut, and his wife, Giffe Babcock Follett of Massachusetts.

Frederick, when a stalwart youth, had been shot, stabbed nine times and scalped by two Indians during the Wyoming Valley Massacre in July, 1778.

During the hostilities, some of the families of the region were gathered into a fort for protection. As food became scarce they had to procure it from adjoining farms. They drew lots to determine which men were to go out and secure food. On the day Frederick Follett was scalped, three men were selected to go, but one of them having sixteen new silver dollars, showed the money and offered all of it to any one who would take his place. Frederick Follett, seventeen years of age and full of courage, accepted the offer and went with the two older men to procure wheat. He watched for enemies while the men threshed the wheat in a barn that was near some woods.

At length he saw Indians emerge from the woods through a brush fence and move toward the barn. He gave the alarm and then ran with all his might, keeping the barn between himself and the Indians as far as he could. Soon an old Indian with a gun and a young Indian near his own age pursued him. Where the ground was grassy and hard he gained on the Indians, but when he came to plowed or soft

Charles early

ground the Indians gained on him. When near enough, the old Indian shot and wounded him, and prevented his running further. He then fell as dead, believing this to be his only hope. The young Indian only came up, stabbed him nine times and scalped him, but he did not use a tomahawk as the old Indian probably would have done.

This was seen from the fort and as men hastened to his rescue, the Indians fled. He was carried to the fort and laid down without much medical care, as he was expected to die in a short time. As he was living the next morning, he received the attention he needed. The women, who were fond of the brave, active boy, nursed him to recovery.

Frederick said that while the Indian cut and tore off his scalp, he received so indelible an impression of the young brave, that he knew there would be one less live Indian in the world if he ever again saw that cruel face. Though he regained his vigor, he bore the scars of the agonizing wound to his death. He was never again seen without a black skull-cap or a hat on his head.*

To Frederick and Giffe Follett were born a large family of seven sturdy sons: Benjamin, Nathan, George, Oran, Foster Morse, John and Frederick, and one daughter, Susan Ann, who died at birth. Their father died in 1804, and later their mother married Dr. Calvin Bacon, who had good courage to assist in the upbringing of a family of seven boys.

Oran, the fourth son, born September 4, 1798, a wilful, high-tempered lad, rebelled against a step-father's control and decided to leave home. He never spoke of cruel or unjust treatment inflicted upon him, but he probably received and deserved many of the parental floggings common in those days.

^{*}Account as related by Oran Follett to relatives and friends.

The second secon and the late of the second terms and the desired terms and the second terms are the second terms and the second terms are the second te and the best of the second sec the second secon and the state of t contained the second of the se property of the section of the secti discussion of the same of the

He decided to seek his own fortune. At the ripe age of eleven, he became "printer's devil" in the printing-office of Mr. James D. Bemis of Canandaigua, New York. So many mischievous pranks did he play that he was frequently spoken of as that "devil Oran".

Eager for adventure, at the age of fourteen he again ran away, this time to join the American Naval forces at Lake Ontario. He became "powder-monkey" on the sloop *Jones*. He served until the end of the war, not enjoying his arduous and dangerous task because of the constant fear that he afterwards confessed. He did not feel himself to be the hero he had anticipated he would become.

He returned to Mr. Bemis's printing-office in Canandaigua. In 1817 he began editorial work at Rochester, New York, on the staff of the *Gazette* of that city. He moved to Batavia in 1819, and issued a paper of his own called *The Spirit of the Times*, said to be the first newspaper in the state west of Rochester. His ability and strong character so commended themselves to the citizens of Batavia that in 1823 they elected him to the New York State Legislature when he was only twenty-five years of age. While a member of that body he nominated John Quincy Adams for the Presidency.

In 1825 he transferred his activities to Buffalo. In 1826 he purchased an interest in the *Buffalo Journal*, which he edited ably. He also operated a bookstore with great success until 1832, when he went out to Ohio.

On February 4, 1821, Oran Follett married Nancy Filer at Rochester. She died at Buffalo, March 16, 1830, leaving desolate a happy home, with a stricken husband endeavoring to be father and mother to four bereft children, Joseph, Sarah, Puella and Nancy. Letters written to them at this time reveal his great tenderness and his conscientious care of them.

STREET, STREET

He remembered Eliza Gill Ward, a very lovely relative of his first employer, Mr. Bemis, of Canandaigua. On Nov. 22, 1832, he married her. She accompanied him to Ohio, and assisted in the establishment of their home in Sandusky. Two daughters were born to them, Eliza Ward and Katharine.

Mr. Follett became interested in the development of northern Ohio, and firmly believing that Sandusky Bay would be the most important harbor in the Great Lake region, he bought a large tract of land in Sandusky in 1834, and built a fine commodious stone house which became the center of generous and gracious hospitality. He was very influential along many lines in the advancement of the town, which was chosen to be the county-seat.

He was the second president of the Board of Education of Sandusky, taking his oath of office just one hundred years ago (in 1839); was president of a bank, of the Associated Charities, of the Mad River Railroad, and State Superintendent of the Board of Public Works. He directed many improvements in the canal-system of Ohio.

His many interests, united with habits of thrift and industry, and his great ability brought him a large measure of financial success.

He became editor of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, Ohio, and during this part of his life was a leading figure in the political campaigns of 1840, 1844, and 1854. Because of his absolute honesty and moral courage, his fearless denunciation of bribery and trickery; his clear vision and good judgment, he was said to have done more than any one journalist in that section of the United States to shape public opinion.

It was during this period that Mr. Follett was advised to make an attempt to obtain the government printing at Washington for his firm Follett, Foster & Co. He was told CHARLEST CARREST CO. LANS.

the state of the s and the second of the second o The second section of the section of th the second of the second of the second the state of the s and the second s the property of the party of the party of the party of

that it was probable that the Ohio men in Congress would favor it legitimately. He found two of the men interested and willing, but the third put out his hand and hinted that he would work for him, provided he had a share of the profits. "You dare suggest bribery to me", roared Mr. Follett. "Get out of my sight! I never wish to see you again!" Needless to say, the man worked against him, and—the firm lost the printing.

Follett, Foster & Company published the celebrated Lincoln-Douglas debates on slavery, and asserted that by thus revealing the true character and ability of Lincoln to multitudes of people, they had greatly helped in his election to the presidency.

William Dean Howells was the "Cub reporter" of the Journal who reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and later wrote a life of Lincoln, also published by the firm. It, too, was used as a campaign document and was said to have influenced favorably the Lincoln votes in the East. Lincoln recognized this, and because of the debt he owed Howells, who had shown the human and friendly side of the man, he appointed Howells to represent America in Italy.

During the Civil War, Oran Follett followed every event with deepest concern. Long aware of the vacillations of McClellan's tactics, he denounced wrathfully the General's policy of weak procrastination, which resulted in criminal waste of supplies and human lives. He finally went to Washington, and in an interview with President Lincoln exposed not only the traitorous practices of certain political leaders who were obstructing the right conduct of the war, but gave his reasons for strongly urging that the command be taken at once from McClellan. In a few days the general was dismissed.

Mr. Follett, born the year after Washington's term of office

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

the state of the s - The state of the later of the state of the and a state of the

to the second of
and the second of the second s

ended, lived through the administrations of all the succeeding presidents of the United States, into the second term of Grover Cleveland, whose integrity and courage he greatly admired. He cast his last vote for the able Democrat, although he had been a Whig, and later a Republican. Possessed of a marvelous memory, he could recall the early growth and political history of America, as could few contemporaries. His library shelves were filled largely with standard literary works, and volumes from the pens of the world's best historians of his time. The winter he was ninety-two years old, his brain clear and his eyesight unimpaired, he re-read over ten thousand pages of history—all his old favorites—the complete sets of Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Motley, Parkman, Palfrey and others.

He was a striking figure, six feet three inches in height, with a powerfully knit frame, a massive head and strong features. Though he would roar like a feudal baron at men whom he caught in crooked practices, or chuckle with amusement over the mischievous pranks of children, he was chiefly distinguished by a dignity of bearing and such courtly manners, especially to women, as to win him the title of Lord Follett. He died in his Sandusky home October 14, 1894, at the age of ninety-six, "the oldest editor of the United States."

A. E. B.

the building of a country of the cou

the state of the s

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY NAMED IN

ORAN FOLLETT (1798-1894)

Oran Follett was editor of *The Ohio State Journal* in Columbus on three occasions, twice for a duration of a few months and the last time for three years or more.

The Journal supported the principles of the Whig Party, and in 1840, Follett, then a member of the Whig state committee, was employed as editor during the William Henry Harrison-Martin Van Buren campaign, which resulted in Harrison, the Whig, carrying Ohio by 24,000 votes—a decisive figure for those days.

Again in 1844 the owners of *The Journal* employed Follett as editor during the campaign between James K. Polk, Democrat, and Henry Clay, Whig, which resulted in Clay carrying Ohio by 6000, but losing to Polk in the nation.

Follett's third connection with *The Journal* began in 1853 and lasted through the Fremont-Buchanan campaign in 1856. In the spring of 1854 the owner of the paper became financially involved and was forced to sell. Follett and three associates saw fit to purchase the paper, the daily, the triweekly and weekly editions, on March 29, 1854, "not as an investment," as he later explained, "but to fight slavery and build up a party of resistance."

It is entirely possible, indeed probable, that Follett was the author of a notice, printed in *The Journal* on February 13, 1854, which turned out to be the very inception of the Republican Party. It read:

"Those who are opposed to the violation of existing compromises between the free and slave states of this Union,

or, in other words, the Douglas-Nebraska bill, are invited to attend a meeting in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, February 14th, at 7:30 o'clock."

At this meeting plans were laid for the calling of a statewide protest convention, which was held on March 22, in Columbus.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill, referred to above as the Douglas-Nebraska bill, was passed by Congress on May 27, 1854.

After the passage of the bill, the groups which had called the protest meetings of February 14 and March 22 decided to call a state convention for the purpose of nominating a full slate of candidates, pledged to the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act and resistance to the extention of Slavery. This convention was held in Columbus on July 13, this date being selected because it was the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory.

The convention made nominations but failed to adopt a name for the new party. It was generally known as the Anti-Nebraska Party, in some sections as the People's Party, by the opposition usually as the Fusion Party, but it is noteworthy that *The Ohio State Journal*, under the editorship of Follett, referred to it throughout the campaign as the Republican Party.

Follett was the state chairman during the campaign, to the amazement probably of the managers of the party themselves, and certainly to the public, the Anti-Nebraska (or Republican) Party made a clean sweep of things at the election. Every one of the 21 Anti-Nebraska candidates for Congress were elected. Never before in the history of Ohio had any political party elected its entire congressional delegation, nor has that happened since.

THE WINDLAND ROLL AND REAL PROPERTY.

and the second s

Striking though the 1854 results were, there were many who regarded the new party movement as a temporary, passing fancy. The real test was to come the following year, 1855, when a governor and a full state ticket were to be elected.

As editor of *The Journal*, then the principal organ of the new party in the state, and as state chairman of the party, it was Oran Follett who took the lead in the promotion of the Republican Party, under that name, in 1855. It was he, who, probably more than any other man, was responsible for the welding together of various, frequently discordant political elements, the old-time Whigs, the Knownothings, the Free Soilers, the Liberty Party followers and fragments of the old, powerful Democratic Party, into a strong, cohesive movement for the purpose of holding a formidable state convention, under the name of the Republican Party, on July 13, in Columbus.

Salmon P. Chase, who had been elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat and then became a leader of the Liberty Party, was nominated for governor as a compromise candidate, most suitable to all the jealous and warring elements. Chase and the entire state ticket were elected and both houses of the General Assembly went Republican.

Oran Follett continued as a member, but not as chairman, of the Republican state committee during 1856, when John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president, carried Ohio by 17,000 votes, but James Buchanan was elected in the nation.

In the following year, 1857, Chase was re-elected governor, becoming in 1860 the Ohio candidate for the Republican nomination for president. He failed of the nomination because he had originally been a Democrat, while Abraham Lincoln had been a Whig, the party which more than any

COLUMN TO A COLUMN THE SHIP

the same party and the same part 14337 A Y

the state of the s

- management of the later of th programming the state of the second s

other formed the basis of the new Republican Party. President Lincoln named Chase secretary of the treasury and later as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On July 23, 1856, Follett and associates sold *The Ohio State Journal* to William Schoulder & Co., but apparently Follett remained as editor to the end of that year's campaign. Whether he did or not is immaterial. His own statement is that he felt "The Party was on a firm basis and in a condition to accomplish its mission."

After severing his connection with *The Journal*, Follett organized a publishing firm under the name of Follett, Foster & Co., located in the Journal Building. It published periodicals and books, among them "The Ohio Journal of Education," issued by the Ohio State Teachers' Association. One of the books it published was W. T. Martin's valuable and authoritative "History of Franklin County". In 1860 this firm published a campaign biography of Abraham Lincoln, written by William Dean Howells, at that time editor of *The Ohio State Journal*, later to become famous as a poet and novelist.

Also for a while, at about this time, Follett was president of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Co.

The Columbus city directory of 1862 lists Oran Follett's residence as Sandusky.

It is possible that Follett was instrumental in bringing about the next ownership, that by Henry D. Cooke & Co., which acquired *The Journal* in November, 1858—the inference being based on the fact that Cooke was of Sandusky, the brother of Jay Cooke, noted banker and financier. In 1861 Cooke withdrew to join his brother in business in New York.

In a chapter written by Osman C. Hooper, Ohio's best known authority on the history of Ohio journalism, and THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

The participant of the second
published in Alfred E. Lee's "History of Columbus," Vol. 1, page 496, appears the following:

"The distinction of being the oldest living editor in Ohio belongs to Hon. Oran Follett, who, at the time of the preparation of this sketch (1890) is living at Sandusky, Ohio, at the age of 92. Much of his editorial work was done in New York State, but he was the editor of *The Ohio State Journal* during the campaigns of 1840 and 1844, and again for a period of three years beginning with 1854, at which time he was also a part owner. Mr. Follett's early editorial work was done at Rochester, New York, on the *Gazette*, in 1817, but in February, 1819, he began by invitation to publish at Batavia a paper called the "Spirit of the Times." In 1823 he was elected to the legislature of New York, in 1826 bought an interest in the Buffalo *Journal*, of which he was the editor until 1832, and in that year came to Ohio.

"Concerning his editorial services in Columbus we have the following account from his own pen:

"'My editorial experience in Ohio, previous to 1854, had been incidental, temporary, on special solicitation and occasion: first in 1840, extending from March to November, to carry the party through the Harrison campaign; the same in 1844, through the Clay and Polk campaign, which old politicians will remember was a very vigorous one and hotly contested on both sides. The State was carried for Mr. Clay, and the editor of the *Journal* was thought to have done his full share of the work. This was manifested by a tender (in caucus) at the session of 1845, of the office of Auditor of State, to succeed Brough. Both houses were Whig—a nomination was in effect an election; but I declined the offer from considerations entirely personal. So, of the office of State Treasurer, withdrawing in favor of Judge John Sloane, of Wayne County, who was afterwards United States Treasurer.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

"'But an emergency had arisen, and I was called upon to make a sacrifice. The Board of Canal Commissioners was Democratic and was accused (as is usual in party contests) of extreme partisanship and wasteful expenditure. In addition to the canals, the Board had under its care, the National Road and other public ways. It had committed the National Road to the superintendence of one John Youtz, whose abuses were made the subject of investigation by a legislative committee. There was but one remedy, viewed from a party standpoint, sufficiently prompt to serve all purposes, and that was to repeal the law creating the Canal Board and pass another creating a Board of Public Works. The remedy was promptly applied. The question then very naturally arose, who should be the President of the new Board and who the acting commissioners? There was no difficulty in adjusting the latter, but about the former there was a diversity of opinion. Good old Colonel Chambers, of Muskingum, who was President of the Senate (now called Lieutenant-Governor) had shaped the bill so as to make a good place for himself as President and had busied himself in making friends in both houses for his election. The Colonel was called "Old Hawkeye," for his smartness in affairs, but it was feared by the leaders that he might prove too sharp and prompt on occasion, in the new place. The members, as a body, were personally well disposed toward the Colonel, and, as he had had the whole winter to do his work in, his election seemed sure. In this emergency, the leaders turned to the man who had refused all offices. The offer was civilly but promptly declined. The Senator making the offer, in due time returned with members of both houses; it was urged that by the terms of the bill, the President held office but one year at the first election—it would not, like the offices, take my whole time—and "we can beat the Colonel

The Company of the Co

the second frequency of the second treatment of are the same of th of the control of the The second secon Lord - Lo

with no other name," etc., etc. I suffered myself to be elected, and at the end of the year, notwithstanding my public declination, I was re-elected for the full term of three years.

"'I now come down to 1854. The slave power was rampant. I need not repeat history. My editorial services in Ohio, thus far, had been incidental, temporary, to answer a special purpose. But now, there was work to be done on a broader field than State platforms. The proprietor of The Ohio State Journal (the paper with which I had been connected) failed in business. He had made me one of his assignees. I declined the trust. The situation was canvassed and four of us (names need not be mentioned) bought the concern for \$20,000, not as an investment, but to fight slavery and build up a party of resistance. I omit more particular allusion to the business feature of this enterprise, barely mentioning in passing, that, owing to circumstances about which but few at this late day would care to hear, it was not a pecuniary success. My connection with the Journal lasted to the conclusion of the Fremont campaign, when, feeling that the party was on a firm basis and in a condition to accomplish its mission, I retired."

Lee's "History of Columbus," Vol. II, page 430, also contains a chapter, entitled "The Coalition of 1855," by Oran Follett, in which he gives an intimate, firsthand account of the difficulties he encountered and the maneuvers to which he and others resorted before, during and after the memorable Republican State Convention of that year.

J. A. MECKSTROTH

Editor of Ohio State Journal Columbus, Ohio

May, 1939

the second of th the state of the s the second secon The second of th The second secon and the second of the second o

ACCOUNT OF ORAN FOLLETT'S INTERVIEW WITH. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1862

In the month of October, 1862, business took me to New York and Boston. I determined to make also a hasty visit to Washington, for the purpose of learning for myself the condition of public affairs, just at that time in a most gloomy state. McClellan had returned from his disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, the second battle of Bull Run had been fought, the battle of Antietam had occurred, and McClellan was ingloriously lying in camp, calling for supplies to enable him to move on the enemy, which were promptly forwarded as demanded, and yet he did not move! I speak with authority on the subject of supplies, for during my visit I called one evening on Secretary Stanton in company with Secretary Chase. The subject of my interview with the President having been mentioned, the Secretary of War read a report just then received from General Halleck. The facts touching supplies were minutely put down, showing, as stated above, the prompt response of the Quartermaster-General to each and every demand for material, such as shoes, clothing, horses, etc., made by McClellan, who still insisted on his inability to move because of the want of necessary supplies!

I arrived in Washington, Monday evening, October 27, and Tuesday morning I called to pay my respects to Secretary Chase. In the course of our conversation he asked me if I had called on the President. I answered in the negative. He tried to persuade me that it was my duty, to which I replied in substance, that I did not feel that obligation, as I held no official position, had no report to make to the Departments or the President, and wanted no office for myself or friends. Why, then, should I bore with my presence one

the man are assumed and the latter than the latter than and the street of the contract to the street of the street

who was bored to death by men who thrust themselves upon him from motives of vulgar curiosity, offering advice and suggestions to which he had no time to listen.

In reply to the remark that I should call as an acquaint-ance, I said that I had never seen President Lincoln, but had had some correspondence with him during the campaign; adding, that I was a member of the firm of Follett, Foster & Co. We claimed that we had made him President, by the publication of his "Debates with Douglas," which publication, by making his true character and his ability known to leading and reflecting minds all over the country, had turned attention to him as a western man, and, in fact, settled the question of choice. After considerable banter in this spirit, I finally agreed to call, provided that he (Mr. Chase) would go with me and introduce me as one neither wanting office for himself nor for his friends. The next morning, Wednesday, was agreed upon.

Mr. Chase introduced me as he had promised, after a long wait until eleven o'clock. In response to President Lincoln's remark, that he remembered me, I alluded to the fact about the Debates before mentioned, and claimed that he ought to remember me, inasmuch as our house made him President! This remark was received pleasantly, and the conversation soon turned on the recent western elections which had gone sadly against the administration. Mr. Chase remained about five minutes, when he excused himself on account of official engagements, and took his leave. This left me alone with Mr. Lincoln.

The conversation was continued about the elections, and my own State was especially inquired into. Mr. Lincoln manifested considerable anxiety, and showed himself well informed about the districts, especially Vallandingham's, in which Gen. Schenck had just been returned. He made an THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

the property and the property and the second and the second of the second o the state of the second state of the state o the Control of the Co and the control of th - and the same of

earnest request to know what had produced this change in Ohio. I here entered upon a minute detail of facts, giving names and circumstances, showing that the revulsion was not for want of devotion to the country nor unwillingness to make sacrifice for it, but from excessive anxiety and impatience at the delays in carrying on the campaign both this year and the last; that the "Democracy", with usual two-sidedness, had taken advantage of this feeling, individually and as a party, claiming to be in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor, and that if *they* were only entrusted with the management of affairs in Congress, they would do differently. I showed that Cox, in the Franklin District, had secured his election on the war platform, and that others, equally poisonous and treacherous, had obtained seats in the same way.

At this point, I tried to turn the conversation to McClellan. In my previous conversation with Mr. Chase, I had learned generally the state of opinion in the Cabinet; the morbid condition of Mr. Lincoln's mind about McClellan and the army, the position of Seward and Blair, the indifference, or at least the unwillingness of others to take responsibility, and that Stanton and Chase were the only two who had positive opinions about the danger of our situation and the necessity of a change, at least in the field, and who agreed on the course to be taken; namely, the instant dismissal of the little imbecile (if not traitorous) McClellan. Being thus informed, I proceeded to draw a very strong picture of "Little Mac," taking him from his first entrance on active service in western Virginia. I traced his campaign there, showing that to Rosecrans and Morris and their immediate commands was due all the credit of driving out the enemy, not forgetting "Mac's" grandiloquent despatch announcing western Virginia "clear of the enemy," claiming by implication all the

the Charles of the Control of the Co the part of the contract of th the second of the house of the second of the second and the same of the same abstract and the second s and the second section of the second section and the second section of the section of

iglory for himself. He dropped Rosecrans and Morris out of sight, denying them thereafter active service, for reasons not declared but pretty well understood. They knew too much, and were too much in earnest to suit McClellan's policy.

This man, I said, is placed in command as General-in-Chief. He commenced organizing an army, and backed by the full power of the government and country, ungrudgingly bestowed, succeeded in assembling around Washington an army of over 200,000 men, unsurpassed in material by any the world ever saw, and exceeding in numbers anything ever before assembled on this Continent. Here he lay all the fall and winter of 1861-62, kept at bay within his entrenchments by an inferior force. And when at last, in compliance with commands of the President and outspoken public sentiment, he was forced to march out to meet the rebel force, the enemy had flown, leaving an empty camp and Quaker guns as the trophy of his strategy!

Then commenced his "On to Richmond!" by way of the Peninsula. He sat down before Yorktown, garrisoned by less than 15,000 men, began throwing up intrenchments and making approaches by regular siege, refusing all suggestions on the part of his officers to carry the enemy's works by assault, until at last, as the blow was about to descend, the enemy marched out by a way left open, leaving, as before, an empty camp as the fruits of wasted labor!

In the pursuit which ensued, no zeal was manifested except on the part of corps commanders, whose efforts were not seconded; and where credit was won, in spite of all impediments, the award was made to some pet imbecile who had nothing to do with it. When the army arrived before Richmond, the same scene was enacted. Intrenchments were thrown up, the spade, rather than the bayonet, having become the instrument of warfare. Instead of massing for an

the construction of the contract of the contra the second secon the second of the second of the second of the second of

attack, his forces were placed on different sides of the Chickahominy as if to invite attack, which came in due time; and when it came, the army was saved by the energy and skill of a corps commander, acting without orders!

I traced in as strong language and as graphically as I could the career of the army on the Peninsula from this time onward, to its massing at Harrison's Landing, apparently for surrender, as it appeared on evidence that Mac said he feared he should be obliged to surrender! It retreated before a defeated enemy and an inferior force, and returned to Washington whence it started, bleeding, disorganized and demoralized, "having done worse than nothing, showing no other results than fertilizing the fields of Virginia with the best blood and bones of the country!"

Mr. Lincoln sat sideways in a wide, high-backed chair with arms, his legs thrown over the right arm, his hands clasped across his knees, listening intently, as I drew this picture. As I finished in the words quoted above, he threw his feet to the floor, leaned his body forward, looked me intently and earnestly in the eyes, apparently a good deal excited, and said in a deep but loud tone-"My God! you come here and disclose a fearful state of things, and suggest no remedy!" (His precise words.) Looking him steadily in the face, I replied, "I, sir, hold no office, so no obligation rests on me; I have no power to enforce a remedy. You, sir—(raising my hand and gesticulating with my forefinger extended and pointed at him)—you, sir, are the physician; the people look to you for a remedy; on you rests the responsibility!" Throwing himself back, he replied, "The people then want battles; they want victories, do they?" "The people demand a vigorous prosecution of the war," I said, "and they have a right to expect adequate results from the use of adequate means."

A STATE OF THE OWNER OF THE RESERVE

the state of the s the state of the s restriction of the second selections.

The conversation there took a different tone. In answer to the question, "What would you do?" I replied that were I Commander-in-Chief, I would forthwith dismiss McClellan, who, in addition to imbecility, added a tinge of a darker hue altogether at variance with the surroundings of an earnest loyalty.—"I would," I added, "place fighting Joe Hooker, Burnside, Grant, even Seigel,—anybody who has heart and zeal in the cause, at the head of the army, and put an end to this trifling with the life of the nation."

There were no pauses in this part of the conversation relating to McClellan. The subject was familiar-I had no difficulty in arraying the facts; nor was I at all restrained by official presence, though almost fearing at some points that I was taking unwarranted liberties, and that I might be told I had gone far enough. But, nothing of the kind occurred. At the conclusion of the sentence above quoted, he arose from his chair and took from the desk directly behind him, a map on which he proceeded to trace the movements of Fremont, McDowell, and Banks, at the time Stonewall Jackson drove the latter out of Virginia. He spoke of how hard it was to get any one to understand him or carry out his orders, and complained bitterly of the disobedience of orders by Fremont, who had failed to throw himself in the way of Jackson's retreating forces by occupying some turnpike, by which movement he would have blocked the only avenue of escape. His excuse was that to resort to country roads would have so delayed his movements that he would have been cut up in detail, or must have surrendered for want of supplies.

On all these points Mr. Lincoln was voluble, dwelling on them apparently as a defense for what might have seemed an arraignment of his military administration, and complaining of the false position he was forced to occupy. When I sugTO THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE

and the state of t

· gested that he might resort to the newspapers for correction, he said rather bitterly that he had quite enough to do without writing for the papers. I replied that there were ways enough without his special intervention, to which he made no reply, but seemed to treat the suggestion as something he had not thought of, or would not entertain. I seemed to find a key to his whole administration in this directness and singleness of purpose, this disregard of personal consequences, this unselfish, transparent honesty,—suffering wrong, in his great fear of doing wrong. Thus I read him, and it was the foundation of the only hope I carried away with me.

In the course of our conversation, I referred to the New York election just at hand and the enormity of the treachery of certain leading Republicans in New York and at Washington, whose active agent was Mr. Thurlow Weed, he controlling the body and tail, while Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair, members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, represented the head. History will do these men justice. Their present purpose was, the defeat of Gen. Wadsworth for Governor, and the consequent election of Horatio Seymour, whose rebel and treasonable proclivities were perfectly understood by the actors. I wish here to leave my testimony on one point that during my stay in New York, I had become fully convinced from facts not to be misunderstood or explained away that Thurlow Weed, at least, performed his part of the programme successfully and to the letter. He covered his tracks (or tried to) with the skill of an able and experienced intriguer, but in vain. There were the slimy marks where he had "wired in and wired out"—his own sayings, the sayings of his duped and mercenary followers. The result left no doubt on the minds of intelligent thousands when they came to look over the ground; their greatest wonder being, that they had been so long duped. For one, I knew my men. I

and the second of the second o the state of the s

had not forgotten the movement in Ohio, of 1840, to get control of the administration by demands previous to the election. I had not forgotten the actual defeat of Henry Clay in New York, in 1844, insuring the loss of his election, only because he declined to commit the patronage of the State to "The Ring". Nor had I forgotten the movement at Albany against Taylor in 1848, to cover up which Seward was forced to traverse and make speeches in his own state and Ohio, and possibly elsewhere. Success had attended them so far. Mr. Seward had been forced by a process requiring no violence, well understood, into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. And the effort had all along been made since Mr. Lincoln came in, with too much success, to control the Government and dictate its policy. But Mr. Lincoln had broken loose! He Had Issued His Emancipation Proclamation. He was told by Blair and "The Ring" that it would lose him the fall elections, but he heeded them not.

The President began to see that other causes were operating to produce that effect, and it was my design to make those operating causes more apparent. He had hesitated in regard to McClellan. The influence of "The Ring" was yet powerful. Mr. Seward's personal influence was great; his tact was consummate; everything in their plan depended on the retention of Little Mac. Through the persistency of Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase, Mr. Lincoln began to see the point—not of the treachery of "The Ring", but the character of McClellan. Why had he not seen and felt it before? This is a query that cannot now be answered, but the mere asking gives rise to a multitude of painful thoughts, in no way, however, questioning the integrity of the President, only his sagacity in judging men and motives.

The truth had begun to dawn on Mr. Lincoln's mind. His Cabinet were divided; Stanton and Chase were for getting

and the second s

and the second s

rid of the incubus McClellan. Seward and Blair were for retaining him, because the army was so much attached to him that they feared to deprive it of its idol!! Messrs. Welles, Smith, and Bates had not positiveness enough to take either side of this question very effectively, and then it was suspended at the time of my visit.

I had long revolved in my mind the idea of maintaining power by violence against traitorous sympathizers and had attached importance as things stood, to the necessity of driving out a rebellious Congress. I was disposed to regard the members individually or collectively, in the very critical condition of the country, precisely as I would an armed body of traitors, for whom, in the absence of law, a law must be made. I contrived to turn the conversation again to the subject, telling him why I did so. I hoped the necessity might never occur. I exclaimed, "If it should, so help me God, I would maintain the authority of the Constitution as I understood it, by any and all means placed within my reach, or perish under its ruins." I put the case as a possible one, that the rebel sympathizers might return a majority to the House of Representatives. In case it should so happen, the enemy, on finding it so, might call on you to convene the Congress, which, just fresh from the people, clothed with their power and knowing their will, might exercise that power in restoring peace to a divided and distracted country; and you (as most likely you would) might refuse. Suppose further, that the members might assemble on their own call, and as "Tribunes of the People" should proceed to legislate in the people's name—what, I asked, would you do? Without waiting for an answer I had no right to expect, I proceeded to answer for him: "If I were President in such a situation, I tell you what I would do. Anticipating the worst, I would have at hand a reliable force sufficient in

PRINCIPAL TRANSPORT OF LIES ON A

pro-the-control to the state of and the second s

numbers, with which (on their declining to disperse) I would proceed to drive them forth at the point of the bayonet, telling them as Cromwell told the English Parliament, "The Lord has no further use for your services!" I would violate the *letter* that the *spirit* might live, and the People would uphold me in it." Again he looked as though a new train of thought had been started, showing his interest by more minute inquiries about New York and other states in which elections had not been held.

The interview had lasted an hour. With a very pleasant interchange of general compliments and apologies for the valuable time consumed, in which he professed himself gratified with the call, I bowed myself out at the common entrance, just as Secretary Stanton entered at a side door at the left.

In the evening I dined with Mr. Chase in company with Gen. Garfield. After dinner, I accompanied Mr. Chase in a call on Secretary Stanton; the subject of my interview with the President was mentioned, and at the request of Mr. Stanton was minutely related. He made the preliminary inquiry, "Did he tell you any stories?" "No, sir!" "Did he crack any jokes?" "No sir, not one." Then turning to Mr. Chase, he remarked, "I think our friend Follett must have interested the President!" Both men listened to the account with apparent interest. At the conclusion Mr. Stanton told the history of the Emancipation Proclamation, very much as given in Hon. Isaac N. Arnold's "Lincoln and Slavery," (Page 293), remarking in substance as he concluded, that even now, while we were blaming the President for his want of perception and action, he might surprise us, as he had done in the case of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Could I have had any positive evidence that my interview had hastened Mr. Lincoln's final decisions, I might have A THEORY WAS A TOWNSHIP AND SHE

felt that I had done some service to my country in her great extremity. As it was, I only know that, as soon as it could well be done after the result of the New York election had reached Washington, Little Mac's official head had rolled into the basket! That is to say, the New York election took place Tuesday, Nov. 4th; the result in the state was known in the city before II o'clock in the evening of that day. On Wednesday, Nov. 5th, the order for the relief of McClellan was issued at Washington! Quick work. Laus Deo!—"Verdict of the People"—"Served him right"—Cause sufficient.

And so ended this struggle. Patriots breathed with more freedom—The crisis was past!

ORAN FOLLETT

CONTRACTOR OF CARLES AND

LETTER WRITTEN BY ORAN FOLLETT

August 6, 1890 When 92 years of age

My dear "Daughter" Alice:

Yours of the 1st, giving an account of your vacation trip, which afforded you so much pleasure and instruction derived from seeing the world in miniature, gave me great satisfaction.

I am taking my view from a safe retreat, the shelter of old age—and I find it not only safe but pleasant. I am looking over the past history of the world—that is, I am re-reading my old books. I have gone through 10,000 pages since last November, and have found my greatest interest in the history of Europe from 1500 A.D. down to the close of the 18th Century—none more so than Motley's History of the Dutch Republic and The Netherlands.

I read these seven volumes when they appeared for the story and the incidents, without stopping to digest the moral of the story. As a history of a people, based on high moral and intellectual principles, I find the Dutch history the clearest and most satisfactory of any work on my shelves. Green's History of the English people comes next to it in general spirit, though much condensed. Palfrey's History of New England is ample, but his four large 8vo. volumes are too discursive, while Arnold's voluminous history of Rhode Island is none too large for the little state.

I have gone over the history of Greece and Rome, of Egypt, and India, and others. The lessons I draw from the record I try to apply to our own people and country. I con-

THE LINE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

and the second s

'fess that the inferences I draw applied to the period since the close of the Rebellion, are not encouraging. A spirit has seized our people, based on the lowest principles of our nature; to wit, selfishness, greed, a love of power—not for the good that they may do, but for the profit that place and power may yield.

In the better days of the republic this was not so. This spirit I see, (or think I see) in the average walks of life. I see, too, whence much of this spirit rises, but I am too far spent to raise my voice or hand against it. A revulsion may come—but I shall not be alive to witness it. My only fear is, that it will come too late, and that it may come with violence like our slave rebellion.

I hardly know why I have written all this to you. But having "pulled out the vent-peg," there seemed no other way than "to let the stream run clear."

Affectionately your grandfather,

O. Follow.

August 6, 1890

STORE SHEET OF THE STORE STORE

10/10/13

ALC: Lawrence

HON. ORAN FOLLETT

THE RESEARCH SWILLIAM TO MAKE TO

A SUMMARY of the main facts of Mr. Follett's life was published yesterday but those who knew him as a loyal and loving friend will feel that the outline only touches here and there the record of his ninety-six years. What Mr. Follett was before coming to Sandusky may be judged by what he since has been, as each day is always a preparation for the next. Under a reserved manner was a most tender and sympathetic heart. A retentive memory, wide information and a quick sense of the pathetic as well as the humorous made him a most companionable man. In his home he was ever a genial kindly host.

His late residence, which he occupied fifty-eight years, was, in its early time, the finest in this part of the State of Ohio, and in it he, with Mrs. Follett, who lives in the affectionate remembrance of a great many people, dispensed the most gracious and cordial hospitality to strangers as well as home friends, and their circle included the lowly and unknown as well as the more fortunate. Many a young man and woman have found such cheer and help in the Follett house that their hearts, sick with home longing, have been comforted and strengthened. The grounds about the house were much larger then than now, and were beautifully cultivated. Flowers and fruits and vegetables were generously and joyfully shared with those who had none.

Mr. and Mrs. Follett were among those who stood at their posts during the dreadful scourge of cholera in 1849, relieving the sick and comforting the sorrowing, and through our four war years they were prominent and devoted friends of the

TELLIDON WEIGHT PROPERTY

and the second s the state of the s

soldiers and soldiers' families. The Follett House was the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission, the Red Cross of the Civil War.

He was president of the "Associated Charities", in operation some ten years ago, and with his colleagues gave interested and conscientious attention to the claims upon the society. Especially was he interested in the sewing-school started at that time. Personal visits and kind words encouraged teachers and pupils.

He was one of the first to enter into the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy and was in extensive correspondence with readers and writers on that subject both in England and America. He carefully prepared a work for posthumous publication, should it be thought advisable by his children to publish it.

Mr. Follett was a man of unswerving rectitude in word and act. If strong in prejudices, also strong and loyal in his friendships. Age softened and ripened his character; in these later years his mind has reverted to the scenes and occurrences of youth, so that anecdote and song have not only cheered himself but those about him. Having outlived almost three generations, the younger people of Sandusky know him only as a courteous, dignified old gentleman, but those who have enjoyed his intimate acquaintance will feel that much has been taken from them.

Let his memory be kept green and his virtues emulated.

JENNIE LIVINGSTON HUBBARD (MRS. LESTER HUBBARD)

October 16, 1894.





ELIZA WARD FOLLETT
1801-1876



ELIZA WARD FOLLETT

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1801, in Albany, New York, there was born to Samuel and Martha Bemis Ward a girl-baby who was christened Eliza Gill Ward.

As her dashing, happy-go-lucky father died during the war of 1812 leaving his family unprovided for, and her mother found it impossible to keep the children together, Eliza lived with various relatives, and worked at household tasks. She often felt neglected and lonely.

She inherited from her gay, laughing father a happy nature, an unquenchable sense of humor, and a warm, generous heart. The sweetness of her disposition prevented her from becoming soured or embittered by an unhappy child-hood and girlhood, but the memory of it remained with her in an understanding sympathy for all lonely, poor, or misunderstood people, especially if they were young and friendless.

Not much else is known of her early life, except that she became very proficient in all kinds of household tasks, and that she spent some time in the New York towns of Canandaigua and Fairport. On November 22, 1832, she married Oran Follett of Buffalo, a widower with one young son, Joseph, and three small daughters, Sarah, Puella, and Nancy. She was an admirable wife and home-maker, and so kind and loving a step-mother that the children never afterward felt the loss of their own mother. In fact, after the birth of her two daughters, Eliza and Katharine, she often over-indulged her step-children at the expense of her own.

Oran Follett having purchased a large tract of land in

ELLEY WATER TENANT

the bard to be a few and the same and the same

Sandusky, Ohio, he moved his family there in 1834. Three years later he erected the large, twenty-five room stone house at 404 Wayne Street. The lot was at the corner of Wayne and Adams Streets; it extended one block southward to Jefferson Street, and eastward to Huron Avenue. Under the magic of Eliza Follett's touch it became a thing of beauty.

A formal garden, hedged with box, and filled with lovely roses and other fragrant, old-fashioned flowers—a rendezvous for honey-bees—sprang into life. An extensive bulb garden lay east of the house—daffodils, hyacinths, narcissus and tulips, the bulbs imported from Holland. Masses of woodbine and trumpet-creeper—the latter haunted by humming-birds—clambered over the southern walls of the house, while English ivy, started from a slip obtained at Sir Walter Scott's home, Abbotsford, clothed the northern walls.

Horse-chestnut trees, with their low, spreading branches, made wonderful places for "playing house", while the smooth nuts in their prickly cradles and the long, sticky-sweet pods of the gigantic honey-locust tree in the back yard were sought by every child in Sandusky daring enough to trespass.

The tallest mulberry-tree I ever saw grew near the house and was a Mecca for all the feathered residents of the region, especially the waxwings or "cherry birds", who, with the audacious robins waxed fat on a diet of mulberries and juicy cherries. I have heard Grandmother object strenuously to the raids of the birds upon her cherry crop, but Grandfather, a bird-lover, would allow no harm to come to them. She would quietly have all the cherries picked, to meet their fate in pies, or in her capacious preserving kettle.

Near the cherry trees stood a group of apple trees, whose fruit, called "pound-sweets", was as large as a young baby's head. The fame of those apples, of the peaches and straw-

THE PARTY OF PERSONS ASSESSMENT

the party of the same of the contract of the same of t many common participation and the fact that the restate in the same The same of the sa





FOLLETT RESIDENCE Sandusky, Ohio

THE TALL SET TOLETTY TRUTCHS

TO STREET TO STREET

berries, the currants, raspberries, blackberries, and rare English gooseberries, the green corn and other vegetables of the kitchen garden went far and wide, as did the toothsome products themselves. They were shared by many. Their mistress gave her personal supervision to their nurture, as she had an intense love for growing things, doing much of the transplanting, pruning, and "petting" of the plants herself. In the fall, all that could be preserved for winter joy were brought into a large southeast "plant-room" in the basement, or placed in the "octagon", a small conservatory back of the two great parlors.

The house was a very fine dwelling for those times—the finest in that part of northern Ohio—one which people for miles around came to see. It expressed its owners in its simplicity and stability, and in its spaciousness which spelled hospitality. It contained an enormous "double-parlor"—really a drawing-room—with woodwork and sliding-doors of beautiful cherry, the color of light mahogany; a library with bookshelves to the ceiling; a "little parlor", containing family portraits, a fine mirror, and old mahogany; a large diningroom, with a dumb-waiter and a tremendous fireplace, afterward boarded over; a bath-room to which all the water was carried, as plumbing was unheard of in those days; six large bed-rooms and several small ones.

In the basement were two great kitchens—one where most of the cooking was done; the other, stone-flagged, for summer use and for laundry purposes, with its two indoor cisterns for the winter supply and its vat for the making of "soft soap". There were numerous store-rooms, maids' quarters, the plant-room, and a furnace, inadequate from a modern standpoint, but a real luxury in those early times.

The great attic was the grandchildren's paradise on rainy days. One of the long rooms contained a large tank for a

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

water supply, another wooden racks on which pillows and feather-beds reposed during the summer time—wonderful places for hide-and-seek, for tumbling and jumping about, and likewise for concealment if one had done that which she ought not to have done, especially if she had climbed out on the sloping roof or over the rail that surrounded the flattopped lookout in the center of the roof. Another alluring place was the "carriage-house" which stood in the back yard. It seemed especially desirable, because it was forbidden territory on account of the danger to life and limb if one climbed to the top of the tall woodpiles in one part of the building, and because of a fire caused by efforts of two grand-children to smoke corn-silk cigarettes.

In this complete and delightful home Eliza Follett lived busily and happily, making it a noteworthy center of hospitality. Its doors were open to all; the rich, the poor, the cultured and intellectual, the unlettered and simple, the homeless, the struggling, the aspiring.

At her table with its snowy linen, its shining cut-glass and silver, its abundant and delicious food, most unusual groups gathered. Sitting next to a distinguished newspaper editor, political leader, clergyman, or author there might be a raw young country lad, with frayed cuffs and outgrown clothes, who his kind friend knew would be breathless with joy at the table-talk of intellectuals. Across the board, a woman of wealth and fashion might touch elbows with a tired matron or an obscure girl in homemade gowns.

It was wonderful to see how quickly all felt at ease with their fellow-guests, how each one found something worthy to contribute to the general conversation under the guidance of their tactful hostess, and how through it all, her ready wit, her genial humor, and kindly sympathy fused discordant elements into a harmonious, delightful whole.

STATISTICS OF STREET STREET STREET

the control of the co the property of the second sec a complete the state of the sta the same of the sa - the state of the the other water or the other transfer

Many hearts were cheered and comforted in that home; many young people there learned to love clean, wholesome pleasures, ashamed, if they had acted unworthily, to look into the kind eyes that shone with faith in their better selves.

The sharing of her home and of the good things of her life were a part of her passionate love for humanity. She is best remembered as an "angel of mercy", bearing every human being's need in her heart. Her opposite neighbor once said, "Unless Mrs. Follett was going to church or to some social function, I never remember seeing her leave the house without carrying a bowl of soup, a plate of dainties, a basket of fruit or cooked food, or a bunch of flowers for some sick, needy, or lonely person". In fact, she often left delicacies at some home on her way to a social gathering.

She was generous to a fault. Her gifts of food, clothing and coal were so substantial and so numerous that they taxed the purse of her willing but more prudent husband. She was known to take garments off her back and leave them where she found distress, then go home chilled. In one week of bitter cold, she took off three flannel petticoats and gave them away, and on another occasion bestowed her coat upon a poor, shivering woman, whom she met on the street. She bore in her heart every need that came to her attention until she had alleviated the suffering. An aunt told me that on one occasion when she slept with Grandmother she heard the words, "That poor woman, what *can* I do for her!" She questioned Grandmother, who made no reply. She had been talking in her sleep of what oppressed her heart.

A tender and skillful nurse, she never failed to minister at the bedsides of the sick, often spending days and nights away from home during critical illnesses. During a small-pox epidemic, she walked unscathed through the danger of contagion and fearlessly nursed cholera patients with her

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

and the second s and the second s the second secon control of the contro and the second second second second second second the property of the second state of the second seco

husband's help, when doctors and nurses could not be procured, thus saving many lives. I have in my possession a treasured gold thimble given by a grateful patient to Grandmother, who, like George Washington, seemed to bear a charmed life. She was so selfless, so absorbed in others that no ill befell her.

Before the Civil War rent the nation, her heart bled for escaping slaves. No one knows how many she concealed in the basement of her home or out in the woodshed. She warmed, fed, and clothed them, then aided them in their escape across Lake Erie to Canada. While Grandfather's sympathies, too, were with the slaves, he would remonstrate with her—"Wife, it is against the law". "Husband", she would reply, "there is a higher law". Until the need was over, she persistently continued to be a part of the "Under-Ground Railway". During the war, the soldiers and their families were never out of her mind. She worked efficiently and tirelessly in their behalf. The large parlors were denuded of all furniture except tables and there women met to pick lint and make bandages. Great boxes were packed to be sent to hospitals and to the front.

Of a deeply religious nature, she gave much of her time to her beloved Presbyterian Church. Her mind was untroubled by dogma—she disliked theological discussions, but laid hold of the vital truths of Christianity, and lived a truly Christlike life. She taught a large Bible class of young men that became a power in the community. The more weak and vacillating did she find a youth the more she gave of her loving interest and care. No one will ever know how many faces she turned toward Christian living, nor how many feet she kept from straying into the paths of sin and vice. There were no young men's clubs or Christian organizations in those days; her class has been called the first Y. M. C. A. of

AND ADDRESS OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

Sandusky. She has also been styled the first "Visiting Nurse"; likewise she and her husband were called the first "Associated Charities" of the town.

She had a way of separating the sin from the sinner—of making a wrong-doer shocked and horrified at his sin, but of never feeling that he was beyond the pale or past redemption. She carried the same method into her management of children, to whom she was enormously attractive. She broke her grandchildren of many childish naughtinesses in so wise and loving a manner that the memory of the entire procedure is indelibly impressed.

She never aroused antagonisms in anyone. When forced to refuse a request, she was so regretful that the sting was gone. Her husband used to say, "People would rather have Wife refuse a request than have me grant one".

Her capacity for friendship was immeasurable. Never in her life did she pay a visit or even take a journey without adding one or more names to her list of friends. With chance traveling companions she frequently exchanged recipes, as well as seeds and cuttings of choice plants for "memory gardens".

She knew by name most of the people of Sandusky and even many from adjacent small towns, remembering usually conditions in their households. I shall never forget going to market with her—the walk down Columbus Avenue was like a triumphal progress. It took a long time to make the day's purchases, because people crowded around her for a smile or word of greeting, or to answer inquiries regarding their well-being and that of their families.

Occasionally she forgot a face. I remember that once she said, "Good morning, dear", to some one who aroused my childish interest. "Who was that, Grandma?" I asked. She replied, "I don't know". But her greeting was perfectly

A CARLO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

Company of the Compan s s the second secon

The second stabilities are not the second stabilities.

sincere; the young woman was a human being, therefore she loved her.

Another childish recollection is of the joy her visits to Cincinnati gave to us all. She invariably arrived with a capacious covered basket full of cookies, jellies, and other "goodies" dear to children. How we crowded close to her and to the basket! But after the delectable things had all disappeared, I remember that her hospitable lap and her encircling arms, her sweet voice and merry laugh, her stories and anecdotes proved even more attractive, and made her visits memorable events. For years after her death, many a morning I awakened to cry into my pillow with genuine, hopeless childish grief because Grandma would never come to visit us again, and I could never spend happy months with her in Sandusky.

Her death was heart-breaking to a host of people, and an irreparable loss to many. She was taken ill in April, 1876, with strangulated hernia, which would not have proved fatal could she have had the benefit of modern surgery. After a brief illness, she passed away April 29th.

Full of the joy of active service, she did not wish to die, but few people have been more worthy to enter the new life than she. While her body was being prepared for burial, the family discovered that her untiring feet had grown as callous in their ceaseless errands of mercy as "horny hands of toil".

Sandusky was indeed a place of mourning when the ill news that she was gone rode fast through the town. Flags were lowered, schools and places of business were closed, and the people whom she had loved so well, with choking throats and tearful eyes united to pay her honor.

A delegation of citizens from the military organization of Sandusky went to her bereaved home to request a public funeral and permission to escort her body to the grave as a THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

mark of deep respect. To reserved, undemonstrative Grand-father such a procedure was very distasteful. He refused absolutely. The men, disappointed but persistent, sought the aid of Miss Ella Taylor, a charming, tactful friend of the family who pleaded their cause. She said, "Mr. Follett, the men respect your feeling, but they wish me to remind you that Mrs. Follett did not belong wholly to you and your family, but to this entire community. She holds so large a place in the hearts of the people that they will feel bitterly defrauded if they are not allowed to express their regard." Consent was then granted.

The funeral was held at the Presbyterian Church, which was crowded to capacity. When there was no more standing-room, hundreds of people formed in lines on the sidewalks or waited in their carriages, for many had driven from towns all over northern Ohio to pay their silent tribute.

The service was beautiful and simple; the Scripture reading, Proverbs 31:10-31, "The Virtuous Woman"; the eulogy with its text "She Went About Doing Good" touched a chord in every heart. After the services, during which there were few dry eyes, for over an hour the people filed past the open casket to look for the last time upon the sweet, peaceful face that had been for so many years a gracious benediction.

Her large square pew, that day a mass of flowers, was held sacred and left unoccupied. In later remodeling of the church, it remained unchanged.

She has bequeathed to her descendants a priceless heritage.

A. E. B.

STREET, STREET

Ambienty The same description of the property the state of the s The second secon

THE DEATH OF MRS. ORAN FOLLETT

How rarely, outside of her own family and social circle, is the death of a woman mentioned with any special degree of sorrow. Good or great men die and the sad event is heralded abroad; their virtues are the subject of lengthy editorials in the newspapers, and the theme of discourse from the platform or the pulpit. Nor is it strange that the death of a good woman should not be mentioned so prominently. Men act in public. Their lives are open books. If they accomplish great things, all the world is informed of the fact. The woman, who devotes a lifetime to good deeds, goes about her selfappointed task quietly, seeks no notoriety, asks and expects no public testimonials. Content with the knowledge personal to herself that she has extended the helping hand to some unfortunate or to some deserving object, she shrinks from all demonstrations and hides herself from even those she has befriended. It sometimes, however, falls to the lot of the chronicler of passing events to note in a marked manner the death of a noble woman, and it is our sad task this morning to announce the death of Eliza G. Follett, wife of Oran Follett, Esq., of this city, who died on Saturday evening, the 29th, at eight o'clock, at the family residence.

Mrs. Follett, whose maiden name was Eliza G. Ward, was born in Albany, New York, Sept. 17th, 1801. She was the daughter of Samuel and Martha Ward. Her father died in early life. Her mother lived to the far advanced age of ninety-five and died in this city in June, 1871. On the 22nd of November, 1832, Eliza G. Ward was married to Oran Follett at Fairport, New York. She became a resident of this

TABLE TO STAND SHE WO DAY HE SHEE

the second of the second secon the same of the sa the state of the s

city in May, 1834, Mr. Follett being compelled to look after investments he had made in the village of Sandusky.

For forty-two years Mrs. Follett has been an active, unostentatious and faithful worker in this city, doing good, relieving the poor and the needy, comforting the afflicted, encouraging the fearful, smoothing the pathway of those tempted to go astray, and yet never for a moment forgetting or neglecting the duties she owed her own family. From one end of our city to the other, in out of the way places, in hovels, in every abode of want, this patient, tireless and cheerful spirit was at hand helping and comforting and blessing those who but for her love would have had no friends on earth. No form of want, no degree of sorrow, but found in Eliza Follett a helping hand and a comforter. If pecuniary assistance were not needed, some more gentle means of relief than the supplying of bodily necessities were sure to be extended by this friend of humanity. A bunch of flowers left in the sick room, a cheerful word of encouragement, or some other token, slight in itself, yet bearing golden fruit, was her ready witness of unselfish devotion to others. But it was peculiarly to the soldiers and their families during the dark days of the war that Mrs. Follett proved a friend and comforter. From the opening day of the war to its close she gave herself up to watchful care of the soldiers and their families. Rain and storm, cold and heat, could not keep her back from what she called her duty and loved to regard as a privilege, and today there is no man in this city whose death would be mourned as a personal loss by so many men, women and children as will be the death of this unassuming woman who went about doing good because she loved to do good. But we must leave to other hands the task of writing more in detail of the life, character and services of the woman whose place cannot be made good to our city.

THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.

ent - In his regard of the transport of the contract of the plant of t Appear a contract of the contract of the contract of and the state of t the state of the designation of the first property and the state of th THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE are an in the contract of the and an area and a second process of the state of the second the contract of the contract o the state of the second to the state of the second to the contract of the second of the state of the s the control of the co and the first operation of the second or the second or and the state of t

We cannot do less than express in these few words the public sorrow at the loss inflicted upon us.

Her illness was but of short duration and was not specially marked with suffering. Her mind was clear to the last, and her anxiety to perform little duties manifested itself even on the last day. Only a few hours before she died, she directed one of her family to purchase and give to each member of her Sunday School class a copy of a new song-book about to be introduced into the school. Mrs. Follett was a member, we might without disparagement to others say, the most beloved, the most faithful and the most useful member of the Presbyterian church. This is the verdict of the society, and that, too, when she had all her life avoided making the least show of religious zeal. She proved her faith by her works, and she made the two one and the same, religion being to her, life. Besides her husband, whose house today is desolation made desolate, the deceased leaves two children, Mrs. F. E. Foster, of Toledo, and Mrs. Flamen Ball, of Avondale, near Cincinnati.

From the Sandusky Register.

and the second of the second o

and the second s

· ·

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

JOSEPH ELLICOTT FOLLETT

JOSEPH E. FOLLETT died yesterday at his home, 192 Pleasant Street, Milwaukee. He was 74 years old and had been in ill health for some months.

Mr. Follett (only son of Oran Follett of Sandusky, Ohio) was born in Batavia, New York, in 1821, and lived in Sandusky for a number of years. After spending some time in educational institutions of Massachusetts—and in commercial pursuits, he became connected with railroads centering at Baltimore, filling several positions of responsibility.

In 1870 he came to Milwaukee, having been appointed general freight agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. In 1878 he was succeeded by Col. T. M. Malone and since that time he has devoted himself to literary work, which, however, was interrupted by his appointment as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector.

Mr. Follett was a man of admirable personal traits and highly cultured. A close student of economic and financial questions, he became a convert to the Free Trade theory, which he defended with unusual force and persistency. Although a Republican from the time that party came to life, his convictions on the tariff prompted him to support S. J. Tilden for the presidency. From that time he was an ardent Democrat without becoming a blind partisan.

He became one of the stanchest advocates of Civil Service Reform, he taking the initiative in starting the movement in this city, and serving the Association as president for a number of years.

Earnest in everything he undertook, it can be said of him

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Mention Amount of the Line

resolvent and the property of

the first of the first terms of the contract o

• that his motives were free from all selfishness, so he was a patriot in the full sense of the word.

Mr. Follett was one of the most remarkable men of Milwaukee. As a student of finance and political economy he had no superior in the city or state. His brain was a storehouse of information, which he drew on at pleasure for illustrating his points, and he never failed to sustain every position with convincing proof. For some time before his death, his health was so poor that he wrote little, but what writing he did showed the same clear thinking by an active brain that had appeared in all his previous work.

He had a hatred of shams of all kinds and lived as he believed all men should live, an honest and unpretending life, passing for just what he was, and condemning, but not offensively, the falsities that went about masquerading as public benefactions.

Milwaukee lost a valuable citizen when she lost Joseph E. Follett.

Milwaukee Journal, December 16, 1895.

THE SAME VALUE OF STREET

I would not consider a considerable and a section of the

NANCY FOLLETT THORNTON

MRS. NANCY FOLLETT THORNTON, who died at her home in Clifton, February 28, 1896, was born in Buffalo, New York, February 7, 1829, and was married to George Thornton, an Englishman, in 1853.

They had two children, Mary, who lived to be twenty-one years of age, and Ralph, who died when only five years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton came to live in Clifton nearly eighteen years ago. They had recently buried their last child, a beautiful girl just entering womanhood, and they came to Cincinnati to get away from the sad associations of their Sandusky home and to try to take up life anew and make the best of their shattered hopes and broken ties.

Mrs. Thornton was a woman of remarkable ability and strength of character. Few women have the moral and mental courage she possessed, which enabled her to take up the broken threads of life and go on with her duties to the end. She had lost the precious ones of her household—she would henceforth devote herself to the children of others. She was one of the first women who organized the Free Kindergartens in our city, and through all these years she gave her time and money to the cause.

She was particularly devoted to childhood. She saw the possibilities of the future of every child and believed thoroughly the first seven years gave the bias to the child's entire life, so she was a strong advocate of the Kindergarten's ideals and methods.

Mrs. Thornton was a cultivated woman in its broadest sense. Few persons could wield a more graceful pen, and her ideas and thoughts were always of an advanced character.

IN COLUMN TO A LABOR TO SERVICE

She was a true daughter of her father, the Hon. Oran Follett, of Sandusky, one of the most influential and useful of Ohio's great men. He died last winter at the extraordinary age of 96. Mrs. Thornton inherited his mentality, and only her intimate friends really knew the length and breadth of her literary attainments. She was one of the charter members of Les Voyageurs and did much to give this club its high literary character.

She was exceedingly modest and unassuming. She never cared to be in the public eye; her only wish was to leave an impress for good on all who came into her life. This, she believed, should be the aim and duty of every true woman. Those who have known Mrs. Thornton will testify to her success in this particular—how she steadied the weak, encouraged the timid and aided the strong.

She was a woman of strong religious convictions and had been for many years an active member of the Unitarian Church.

Her health began to fail after the death of her husband in 1890, and her last illness was protracted and painful. She will be sadly missed by her many devoted friends, over whose lives she has exerted so potent an influence.

Mrs. Robt. K. Hosea.

Cincinnati 1896 the same of the sa

DESCENDANTS OF ORAN FOLLETT AND ELIZA WARD FOLLETT

Children of Katharine Follett and Flamen Ball

:VELINA BALL Born in Sandusky; educated in the

Sandusky High School; married George

W. Perkins of Chicago and New York.

ALICE ELIZA BALL Born in Cincinnati; educated in the

Sandusky High School; taught one year in Sandusky, nine years in Cleveland Public Schools, and twenty years

in a large private school of Cleveland.

NANCY THORNTON BALL Born in Sandusky; married Henry W.

Dusinberre of Pittsburg.

FLAMEN BALL IV Born in Avondale, a suburb of Cin-

cinnati; married Katharine Ford of

Cleveland.

HELEN DELAND BALL Born in Avondale; died in infancy.

KATHARINE FOLLETT BALL Born in Avondale; died in infancy.

SUSAN LOUISE BALL Born in Avondale; did philanthropic

work in Cleveland, and important war-work during the World War in

Chillicothe, Ohio.

Children of Eliza Ward Follett (the 2nd) and Frank E. Foster

ORAN FOLLETT FOSTER Born in Columbus, Ohio; deceased.

FRANK NEWELL FOSTER Born in Columbus, Ohio; deceased.

JESSICA FOLLETT FOSTER Born in Sandusky; taught school there for two and one half years after graduating from the School of Physical Education in Boston; taught seventeen years in the State Teachers' Col-

lege in De Kalb, Illinois.

Three Great-Grandchildren of Oran Follett and Eliza Ward Follett

DOROTHY PERKINS

married Edward W. Freeman

GEORGE W. PERKINS III

married Linn Merck

FLAMEN BALL V

married Elfrieda Boy

Eight Great-Great-Grandchildren of Oran Follett and Eliza Ward Follett

DOROTHY FREEMAN
KATHARINE FREEMAN
GEORGE EDWARD FREEMAN
EVELYN FREEMAN
JOHN WHEELOCK FREEMAN
PENELOPE PERKINS
GEORGE W. PERKINS IV
ANNE PERKINS

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. The second secon











